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VIENNA'S EXPOSITION.

En Route for the Show—From France to Austria—On Prussian Soil—Way-side Scenes—At the Capital.

From a Special Correspondent.

GRAND HOTEL, VIENNA, Thursday, April 17, 1873.

Your order to proceed at once to Vienna, in all the glory and pride of its telegraphic brevity, reached me just as the fine Spring weather, which always follows the Easter vacation, had fairly broken upon Paris. Large crowds were out enjoying the bright sunshine when I strolled along the boulevards, and the Parisians seemed to have suddenly awakened, after the dull and deadless life of a long northern Winter, to a fresh enjoyment of nature, as seen upon these brilliant thoroughfares. I remember a time when I felt shocked at the depraved tastes of Mme. de Staël when she remarked that she "loved the gutters of the Rue du Bac better than all the country brooks;" but time and experience have worked such wonders that I am ready to acknowledge a greater liking for the asphalte of Paris than for the hot and dusty country roads. "It always rains Holy Week," is a saying which was not belied this year, but sunshine speedily follows, and Paris was in the full enjoyment of the happy time, and of a political *entr'acte* which appeared to be scarcely less enjoyed. The Assembly had dispersed, and there was nothing but the Committee of Permanence to perpetuate its memory, and to maintain a popularity which seems to be rapidly on the wane. But if the people of the boulevards looked forward with pleasure to a period of tranquillity, the shop-keeping and laboring classes took quite a different view of the matter. A large number of rich strangers had given notice that their trade would be stopped during their visit to Vienna, and only those who know what sums of money are expended by our foreign millionaires can figure the number of laborers depending upon their custom, or form an idea of the amount of happiness that custom brings. Hence, the vacation was viewed by the shop-keeping and laboring classes with something like consternation. Remembering the flush times of their own exposition, they envied their Austrian brethren the chances of fortune before them, and tried to stop the current of travel setting in toward Vienna by circulating reports of enormously high prices. I have not yet been long enough here to know how much truth there may be in these reports, but presume things will be found pretty much as they were in Paris. Then those who spoke the language and knew how to live had to pay barely twenty per cent. more than usual—an advance to be expected in such cases; but those who went to cheap places, or employed cheap men rather than regular servants, not only paid 100 per cent. more than usual, but got outrageously swindled in the bargain. Probably it will be the same at Vienna. My experience shows that it is far better to go at once to some hotel of established reputation, for advertised cheapness is the gilded bait by which many foreigners are caught and entrapped into a most expensive and uncomfortable mode of living; and, upon the Continent, "cheap hotels" are generally a delusion and a snare. Time was when traveling in Europe was comparatively cheap; but the flood of travelers, swelling in volume every year, which now inundates the Continent, has changed all that. A very safe plan is to count expenses about the same as in the United States; but at the same time it must be remarked that one gets more for his money here, and for the same sum finds more pleasure and greater profit.

THE ROAD TO VIENNA.

I left Paris a little too soon to enjoy the advantages offered to those who come later. In a few days, by Monday, probably, Col. Mann's sleeping-cars will be put upon the line, and tickets to go and return will be sold at reduced rates. Sometime ago I wrote you that the Pullman palace-car was to be put on these lines, but this is a mistake. Mr. Pullman's magnificent car is not adapted to European roads, and the Midland Railway of England is the only line which has agreed to try them. Another American has the contract for the French, Belgian, and some of the German roads. Col. Mann's sleeping-car is here known as the "wagon boudoir," and is an ingenious transformation of the present small compartments for eight persons. Europeans do not like to travel in crowds, as we do, and those who are able to do so generally pay a supplement in order to have only four persons in their car. The "wagon boudoir" provides for this number, and has a cabinet de toilette and "all the modern conveniences." In the course of the present Summer these cars will be running in every direction, and Americans, who are accustomed to comforts of so many kinds in traveling—comforts the nobility of Europe have never enjoyed—can make the tour with less annoyance and fatigue than hitherto. If some American inventor would only touch our cousins up a little about the Channel passage, one of the greatest annoyances of European travel would be removed.

ON PRUSSIAN SOIL.

Night came on ere I had passed the fortifications of Paris, and when the sun rose in the morning it was first flashed into my eyes from the helmet of a Prussian soldier. We were then within the zone of occupation but yet on French soil. Half an hour later we passed the frontiers of what is no longer Alsace and Lorraine, but Elsass—Lothringen. In a thousand ways we were reminded of this fact. Prussian sentinels walked their beats along the line; German officers thronged the stations; the train-guards suddenly changed their costume; the red and gold German cap was substituted for the French casquette; the passengers were transferred to German cars; and in that richest of German brogues one hears about Cologne, the conductor gave his orders and asked for the tickets. The new officials either could not understand French, or were under orders not to do so, and even at the Custom-house German had to be spoken or the traveler had to make himself understood by signs. The German cars are not as cleanly-looking as the French, and are always crowded to their fullest capacity. Prayers and protests are of no avail, and even Prince Alphonso, son of Queen Isabella, who was in my car, tried in vain to get a special compartment for himself and two attendants. Beyond the Rhine, however, a coupé was allowed him. From the new frontier to Strasburg one sees but little to remind one that this was so recently a French department. As if by the magic of a wizard's rod the whole country has become German. Even in their sports the village boys use that language, and it has been generally adopted by the people. I looked in vain for some signs of that proud spirit of revolt against the conqueror's rule, described by French journalists. In the towns and villages the people seemed contented and happy, and in the fields the peasants were working as even and with no more signs of care. After all, the passions which depend upon sentiment merely are of short duration when material interests are concerned, and the Germans are right in taking this view of the question. Materially, Alsace-Lorraine has been made thoroughly German, and German industry is rapidly making its way. Even the directions to travelers and the names of the stations are given solely in German. Saverne has become Zabern, and Saarbruck now rejoices in its old-time German appellation. The changes undergone by Strasburg are scarcely less striking. All of the signs about the station bear German names, and in the restaurants and cafés German is constantly heard, and French is the exception. My opinion is that the desired transformation will be operated much more easily than is now imagined, and that a few years hence, if ever the boasted revenge should come, the French will find themselves in possession of a population which has become thoroughly Teutonized.

WAYSIDE SCENES.

We had a hot and dusty run from Kehl to Carlsruhe, and the Black Mountains along the Rhine looked very cool and refreshing when seen through a parched and heated atmosphere. In this section of Baden everything appears dull and tame. There was neither life nor activity. The peasants worked lazily when following the plow, drawn by cows as a general thing, and the women clearing the fields of sticks, straw, and stones droned away at their work as if life were a burden to them. At Stuttgard and Ulm one sees greater energy and activity, but there is a slovenliness about the fields as well as about the villages and about the costume s of the people. At every stopping place one sees a large number of soldiers, and at the larger stations scores of officers walk up and down the platforms to show off their fine uniforms, or to display their martial air, as the case may be. Ulm is one of the most strongly fortified towns in the world, and its fortifications are kept in excellent repair. A large garrison is constantly maintained at this place, and it has become a kind of training school for the Bavarians. The number of officers in the Bavarian uniform lounging about every station causes no little surprise, and the American traveler invariably asks why they are not set to work of some sort, or sent to their homes. The reason is, doubtless, found in the present situation. Until France has been evacuated and settled down upon some decided policy, the German States cannot well reduce their armies. They are obliged to keep thousands of men in absolute idleness because France, as badly crippled as she is, remains a constant menace. The military life all classes are now leading has an unfavorable effect upon the country. The people are neither industrious nor cleanly, polite nor friendly in their manners and intercourse. The war has changed the Germans immensely, and some years must pass before their rude virtues can be made useful in peaceful life, and their warlike energies turned to good account. Despite the immense ransom demanded from France, the Germans are much poorer by the war. Their taxes have increased, and their fields are rendered less productive for want of the strong arms which formerly tilled them. It is prudent, probably, to guard the war indemnity for war purposes, at least for the present; but, considering the burdens which such a state of things imposes upon the people, no one can wonder that the Germans long to escape to our country, and that emigration is rapidly increasing. The Germans dearly love the glories of their Faderland, but I fancy they enjoy them more as souvenirs in America than they possibly could if obliged to remain at home and help pay their cost. *Pour être belle il faut souffrir*, says a French proverb, and to be great in war a people has to endure sacrifices which render life difficult and general happiness more than doubtful.

IN AUSTRIA.

Across the Austrian frontier everything underwent a sudden change. The uniforms of the guards became less gaudy, but made of fine stuff and with a more fashionable cut. Some of these men, fine fellows, over six feet in height, were among the handsomest I have ever encountered. Every one remarked their fine forms, erect, manly attitudes, and frank, open faces, and, none the less, the exquisite politeness with which they performed their duties. At every station the service was admirably arranged; numerous interpreters were ready to assist the travelers, and the railway and custom-house officials were as courteous as if in the presence of princes. It is probable that special orders have been issued to facilitate in every way the visit of strangers at this time, for the examination of our luggage was a mere formality. Everything passed off quietly and without confusion, and there were ten men to do the work where two were employed at the German frontier. At each trunk the owner was asked if there was anything to declare, and on receiving a negative reply the stamp was put on without further question. The cars ran more smoothly and with less noise upon the Austrian line, and to wearied travelers already twenty-four hours from Paris this was a great relief. Not less remarkable was the change in the appearance of the fields. For some hours we ran through a section under admirable cultivation, the face of the country, the gently rolling surface, the fertile soil, the pretty villages cropping out at every moment from rich clusters of trees, all reminded one of the English County of Kent. The fields are laid out in the most artistic fashion, the furrows of every other field being run in gentle curves, instead of in straight lines, and the country roads winding gracefully about in the manner usually described by the word "serpentine." There were no fences, and the fields were separated by a small ditch, useful as a drain, along one side of which ran a thin low hedge. In America we have miles and miles of useless fences, with perhaps drains running beside them, causing the waste of a strip of ground needlessly. Grazing fields require fences on account of the cattle, but lands under constant cultivation can be more cheaply and more profitably separated by ditches. The neat and cleanly appearance of the whole country was very striking. Early wheat was already up several inches, looking fresh and green, and the cherry-trees were white with blossoms. The houses and villages were also neat and cleanly, the farm-houses being kept in admirable order, and all showing signs of great prosperity. I am not sure that the "clean village of Brock" could excel, in point of neatness and good order, some of these hamlets nestled in among the Austrian hills. Everything, too, showed a high order of intelligence among the common people, and nowhere did we see a single sign of poverty or of misery. Even in the City of Vienna the beggars who accost you are all Italian. When the sun rose we were entering the mountains; and on approaching Lintz, where we stopped for breakfast, we had the Carpathian Mountains on our left, and the sun-crowned peaks of Tyrol on our right. From this point to the city the scenery is charming. Nothing could be more picturesque than the winding valleys through which we passed, the hill-sides being well wooded, and the heights frequently crowned by an old château, by a convent, or country gentleman's seat. For twenty miles about the City of Vienna one sees the finest little places imaginable, and we pass through a section which is like the well-tended estate of an English nobleman. The environs of Vienna are exceedingly pretty. After about forty hours' travel, we were landed in the city, to which the entire world is now gravitating, and, even at this early date, great fears were expressed about our finding rooms at the hotels. Fortunately, I had secured mine by telegraph, as all who come would do well to do. There is room enough in the city, and rooms enough to be had, but, as all wish to remain in a hotel while looking about for apartments, there is a great rush toward the public houses.

SPECIAL FETES.

To-night a grand ball is to be given by the burghers of the city in honor of the marriage of the Emperor's daughter, the Princess Gisella, with Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The Emperor and all the Court will be present, and the members of the American Commission have been invited.

PEYTON.

Pictures in the Austrian Metropolis—A Traveler's Experience—At the Hotels.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 19, 1873.

The railway station at Vienna is not extraordinary, and I know of nothing about it worth particular mention, but I can say a few words of the service and of the cabs. All luggage is examined at the Austrian frontier, and the Custom-house officials in the city have to deal simply with those packages and trunks which have been sent through from some point without being accompanied by the owner. At the frontier the train stops, the luggage is carried through the Custom-house, and each passenger has to recognise his own, open his parcels if desired, and see the stamp put on. If one is polite and willing, there is rarely any difficulty, for the general examination is a mere formality in a majority of cases, but necessary to prevent smuggling. Those Americans who complain here are just those who are making their first trip to Europe, and who have never passed the New-York Custom-house on the return trip. On arriving at Vienna, the trunks and parcels are thrown out upon a long counter, and each passenger can reclaim his own with his receipt. It is just here that the trouble begins. The knowing ones slip a five cent piece into a porter's hand and have their luggage out in a moment; others have to wait until they are nearly choking with passion before the slightest attention is paid to their demands or to their frantic signals if they cannot speak German. Two or three interpreters are in the hall if desired. The next thing is to find a cab, and it is useless for you to hail any of those you see standing about. A certain number of cabs are admitted, their numbers taken, and a brass placard bearing the number of a particular cab, is given to each traveler who demands it at a little office near the door. Outside a porter looks at this brass card and shouts out the number, "No. 113," he shouted, as I left, and from a distance No. 113 answered, and with some difficulty extricated his vehicle from a crowd of others patiently awaiting their call. The cabs of Vienna are not very luxurious, the coupés being so narrow that a tall man has his knees cramped, and his hat damaged as the spring of the cushion sends him bumping against the roof. But the drivers are generally amiable, and their horses are good. The price is about the same as in Paris and other large cities. No. 113 dashed off rapidly, and after a short detour brought me into a narrow street where a certain number of officials were examining each passenger. A small ticket is thrust into the window, and a toll of four kreutzers demanded. You pay, of course, not knowing why, except that you are obliged to pay, and your cab goes on just ten paces to be stopped by another official, who demands the bit of paper you have just purchased for four kreutzers. You hand it to him, of course, and after regarding it attentively, as if he suspected it might have been counterfeited in ten seconds' time, he signals the driver to go ahead and throws the paper away. This is a legitimate tax, beyond question, since it is imposed by the Municipality, but it seems to me that the four kreutzer poll-tax might have been imposed in a better manner. Each cab-driver might have a certain number of tax receipts ready to hand out when passing, and add the cost to his fare. There are many ways, I imagine, for raising a poll-tax of four kreutzers without putting travelers to the trouble of paying it without understanding anything about it.

A TRAVELER'S EXPERIENCES.

This, however, is too petty a matter for complaint, for the whole thing is over in a moment, if you do not have to take off your gloves to search for four kreutzers, and yet this is about all I have to say against Vienna. Everything else seems to be admirably arranged, and in all depending upon the Imperial Government one sees an evident desire to relax all rules, and to make strangers feel as much at home as if in their own country. I said I had no other complaint to make, but that is going a little too far. The high winds of Vienna are a genuine subject for complaint. Sweeping down from the Tyrolean Mountains, through the valleys in the Carpathian range, and down the Danube, come winds as terrible as those described in the first book of the *Æneid* of Virgil. When I came in Boreas was hard at work. Before passing the length of the Kolowratring my sleek and glossy Prussian hat looked like one of those rough-furred white hats worn thirty years ago. The wind was strong enough to raise the nap on a hat and to turn a new hat into an old one in a very short space of time. Mr. Jay informed me, in the most consoling manner, that such winds frequently prevail, and that Vienna is noted for its high winds. Generally there is a great deal of dust also, but the sprinkling and sweeping brigade has been doubled since the city began to fill with strangers. Now the winds are high, but the dust is well kept down.

VIENNA HOTELS.

Our Minister, Mr. Jay, is very comfortably settled in the Kolowratring, in the official centre, and has apartments which are far superior to those occupied by the Paris Legation. One reason for this is that for the same amount of money you can have an apartment twice as good in Vienna as in Paris. I speak of a normal state of things, for just now apartments are high. Nothing is more natural than for the people of Vienna to make money if they can, or to take advantage of the present active competition. The same thing will be done in Philadelphia in 1876. The man who will take three florins a day for a small chamber when another man stands by offering him six florins is evidently a little soft or quite too virtuous for this wicked world. It is the competition and the rush which raise the prices, but there is plenty of room in Vienna if you can find it. Of this I have had a striking proof. One hour after my name was registered at the Embassy speculators in apartments began to call on me, some of them offering rooms at what appeared to me a very reasonable rate. One went so far as to say that if I would telegraph, at his expense, that he was ready to supply rooms to 100 American families at once, he would give me one *for* nothing. I declined the gentleman's very kind offer, and continue to pay about $10 a week for my room at the Grand Hotel. It is as large and as dear as any, and the prices are about the same in all. For a year at the Westminster Hotel in New-York, I paid $19 a week for very much the same kind of a room—minus the gas and hot and cold water you have in New-York. You live here on the same plan, and perhaps some 15 per cent. cheaper. Coffee in the morning with a little bread costs 32 kreutzers. Breakfast according to what you eat, but I get a sumptuous feed for 2 florins 50 kreutzers. Dinner, at the table d'hôte, costs 3 florins. I am now speaking of a first-class hotel as dear as any, and certainly as comfortable as any in Vienna, and from this expenses can be calculated with considerable accuracy. Those who propose to start within a few weeks after the publication of this letter would do well to reckon this as a large average, but there are a number of other expenses to be taken into consideration. These are principally carriage hire and service. A cab can be had for 1 florin 40 kreutzers per hour, which is not dear. Those who do not wish to take a cab can jump into the street-cars, and go within a block of the exposition building. The fare is only 10 kreutzers. For the service there is no particular rule, and it is just here that the traveler finds himself victimized in every direction. An example will show what I mean: Wishing a bottle of ink yesterday, I rang for the servant, and he informed me that he could not leave the hotel; I must send by a porter. Sitting in front of each hotel here are a score or more of men, who act as interpreters, guides and porters for such commissions as this, and outside are the heavy porters in uniform. I told the waiter to send a porter, and the latter brought me a small bottle of ink for which he demanded ninety kreutzers, or very nearly a florin. On my expressing myself surprised that a man of his years and great intelligence could have the unparalleled audacity to charge me ninety kreutzers for a bottle of ink which I knew cost only twenty-five or thirty at the outside, he said that sixty kreutzers was the price of his own service, or the commission. These men are always ready to make purchases for strangers, and always quite as ready to charge 200 per cent. profit on all articles bought, from a bottle of ink to a meerschaum pipe or a silk robe. A young friend of mine paid one of these men twenty-five gulden for a pipe, the marked price of which was twelve gulden. The moral of this is clear—always avoid employing these men if you can help it, and if you can, be very sure to make friends with the hotel waiters who serve you, and who speak any language you may desire. They will give a thousand hints of service if one is not too vain to consult them. All are men or boys of considerable education, as they must be to learn three or four languages, and not one of them will ever presume upon any familiarity on your part.

THE EXHIBITION.

I say nothing of the exposition to-day, from the simple fact that I have not yet found time to visit it. I took a peep in yesterday, but no more. The American Commissioner is established just opposite the Park, in Nordbonn-strasse, and from its windows the cupola of the building can be seen above the trees. To-morrow I shall have some exhibition notes to send. I may say here that the Supply arrived all right at Trieste, and that the goods sent by her are arriving safely and in good condition at the palace. To-morrow is a grand day in Vienna, for it is the day fixed for the marriage of the Princess Gisella, daughter of the Emperor, to Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The burghers of the city gave a ball in honor of the event on Thursday night, and another ball is to be given on Monday.

PEYTON.

The Abbé Michaud on Ultramontanism.

The Abbé Michaud says in a letter to the Cologne *Gazette*: "Two things appear absolutely necessary to vanquish Ultramontanism. First, a radical conviction that the Ultramontanism of the day is not an accidental and transitory product of the dogmas and morals of the Romish Church, but its essential, inevitable, and final product. The greatest episcopal authorities of the Romish Church have completely confirmed this thought, among others the Archbishop of Westminster. If the combat is to be carried on in order to vanquish, not this or that more or less radical part of the Romish Church must be attacked, but the head of that Church, which is no longer Christ, but the Pope. Secondly, is is needs any to advance strongly against the enemy. The combat is now so intense on both sides that threats and half-blows no longer suffice. If Rome is to yield, it will do so only before an energy who appears to it terrible. As long as it sees its opponent tremble and hesitate, it will double its pretensions, far from abandoning any of its claims. Curiously naive and inexperienced appear to be those who hope to be able to soften down the inveterate hatred of Rome, and to effect in conjunction with Rome a reform against Rome." The Abbé Michaud sees safety only in the removal by the State of the new Catholic infallibility bishops, and in the transfer of their sees to real Catholic bishops adhering to the old faith, the old constitution, and the old discipline of the Catholic Church.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Easter Holidays—Religious Services—The English Jesuits and the Pope—Sir Samuel Baker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 19, 1873.

We hear often enough complaints of hard work, but it is quite as certain that if people work harder than they used to do, they do not work so closely and continuously. The daily hours of labor are gradually becoming shorter, and holidays come much more frequently and cover a longer period. Very little real business is transacted in London before 10 or 11 in the morning, and it is all over by 4 or 5, whatever remains to be done after that hour being merely clerks' work. Twenty years ago only a very rich and independent business man thought himself entitled an annual month's holiday, but everybody runs off now from time to time for a week at the sea-side or a fortnight at the lakes in addition to the great holiday of the year, and those who were once content with a month's tour now stretch it to a couple of months. Every Saturday is a half holiday for the clerks and warehouse men, and the working shops are idle all Monday, and sometimes all Tuesday too; and then there are, besides, what are called statute holidays, (from the recent statute providing for the falling due of bills on those days,) Boxing Day, (the day after Christmas,) Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and Midsummer's Day, besides Christmas Day and Good Friday. As Good Friday and Easter Monday come so near together, business is practically suspended for four days. When Boxing Day falls on a Saturday the shops are shut for three days together, and householders have to lay in a stock of provisions accordingly. It is true, no doubt, that the pace of work is more severe than ever; but the reason of that is simply because people choose to squeeze more work into a shorter space of time. The appetite for holidays is evidently growing, and it cannot be said that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. If Jack is dull, it is certainly not for want of play, and every year he seems to be disposed to take more holidays. Nothing is more remarkable than the love of pleasure and recreation which has seized all classes of society. People look back with horror on the steady-going, every-day drudgery of their fathers and grandfathers. Formerly the object of life was to work at business, and amusement and recreation were only incidents by the way. But now the great object of life is pleasure, and business is only something that must be done in order to provide the means of enjoyment. Hence the tendency to squeeze business into the shortest possible space. This holiday spirit of the people has never been displayed so conspicuously as at this present Easter time. The sudden burst of sunshine, so bright, dazzling, but treacherous, with the sword of a keen east wind under its sheen to stab the unwary who hasten to throw off overcoats and wrappings, has had something to do with it; and the general prosperity of the country has also helped to put people in the mood for spending money. The coal panic seems to have almost died out. In this weather fires are scarcely necessary, except for cooking, and with a decline in the demand for coal, prices have come down too. Of course the casualties of the coal-miners, the steady and certain process of exhaustion ever going on, the increasing cost of working the pits, and the increasing difficulty of getting the best qualities of coal, are facts not at all to be got rid of. But they are facts which are soon forgotten, when the pinch of immediate necessity ceases. For the present most people have plenty of ready money in their pockets, and they prefer to shut their eyes to the evil day, which, after all, will affect their descendants rather than themselves.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

While on the one side we see symptoms of a general relaxation of dogmatic religious belief—on the other hand it is impossible not to be struck by the increasing fervor and popularity with which religious services are conducted. It is the sermon that goes to the wall. Emotional piety as apart from any particular form of belief—especially the sort of emotion which is excited by fine music, rich ceremonies, and impressive scenic effects—is still strong; one might almost say stronger than ever. Both on Good Friday and on Easter Sunday the churches of London were thronged as they have never been known to be before at any time of the year. Many churches had well-attended services two or three times a day during Passion Week, and a constant succession of services on Good Friday. Great pains were taken with the music and decorations. In Passion Week, of course, the churches are draped with black; all gilding and color are covered up; jets of gas or candles, twinkling like stars, light up the gloom with a strange funereal illumination. The music is, for the most part, confined to intoning or chanting, and the organ is hushed. But on Sunday morning there is a brilliant transformation. The black hangings have disappeared; the church is gay with gold and bright hues, the sunshine flashes through the painted windows, and the wealth of flowers in all parts of the building makes it bright and sweet like a rare garden in the height of its Summer blossoms. Flowers and shrubs are thick about the altar, and round the choir and reading-desk; the pulpit rises from a rich parterre; festoons of flowers hang from pillar to pillar. The organ peals forth its most stirring and triumphant notes, and the white-robed choir, with the minister at their head, march in singing a glad resurrection hymn. Enormous sums must have been spent in some churches on hot-house flowers for Easter Sunday, and they will remain decorated in this way for some weeks to come. A great improvement has taken place of late years in English church music, and there is probably no part of Europe in which better music can now be heard, or in which it is more highly appreciated. The two great cathedrals, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, vie with each other in friendly rivalry; and music of a very high order is also to be found not only at the Temple, at Mr. Beresford Hope's Chapel in Wells-street, and other well-known places, but at a great many churches in all parts of the metropolis. The Dissenters do not recognise Good Friday or Christmas Day, but many of them are attracted by the impressive and touching services of the Church of England. It would be a mistake to suppose that such services as these of which I have been speaking are attended merely in a spirit of a amusement as one might go to an opera or concert. Some, there are, no doubt, in these vast audiences who go only for the music and the show, but the great bulk of the congregation have certainly all the appearance of being earnest and devout worshipers. What may be the value of these services in regard to practical religion is another question, but there can be no doubt that they represent a very considerable amount of vivid emotional piety.

THE ENGLISH JESUITS AND THE POPE.

The Jesuits, as I suppose you know, exercise at present a preponderating influence among the Roman Catholics, both of England and Ireland, and they owe this influence chiefly to the support of the present Pope. Hence they have naturally been thrown into a great flutter by the news of the serious illness of their venerable patron. The Jesuits invented the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the precepts of Syllabus, and the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope; but it required all the general authority of the Pope to secure the triumph of these measures. They are vehemently opposed by eminent dignitaries and learned fathers of the Church, and it was only a reluctance to appear in direct personal opposition to the Holy Father that produced submission. Ever since the disastrous consequences of his first impulsive movement toward popular government, and his flight from Rome, Pius IX. has been under the power of the Jesuits, and has thrown himself heart and soul into all their schemes. A weak, narrow-minded, ignorant, devout man, kindly to those who humor him, spiteful and implacable to his opponents, Pius seemed born to be the creature of this crafty and jealous order. They knew the value of his name for conjuring purposes, and they spared no efforts to command the use of it. In this way the Jesuits have for some twelve or fifteen years past exercised supreme sway over the policy and administration of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. All the chief appointments are in their hands; the most active and aspiring part of the clergy are their tools, and those who, like Father Newman, dare to question their authority, are persecuted into silence and seclusion. Even if there were to be a new Pope who was not friendly to them, they might still be strong enough to hold their own, so absolute is the subjection into which they have crushed the Church, and so strong and wide-spread is their organization throughout both England and Ireland. But, of course, a hostile or neutral Pope would make a difference to them, and it is natural that they should be very earnest in their prayers for the recovery of Pius. Who, in the event of his death, will be chosen as his successor it is impossible even to conjecture. It is known, however, that the French have strong hopes that a French Cardinal may be chosen, and in that quarter the Jesuits are by no means favorites. There was at one time some talk of getting the red hat for Archbishop Manning, in order to make him eligible for the throne of St. Peter; but he is old and worn, and even if there had been a chance of carrying his election, he could only be regarded as a stop-gap till another vacancy soon came round. Until the Jesuits got the upper hand in England, the policy of the Roman Catholics was to be smooth, tolerant, liberal, and conciliatory. The bishops were usually moderate, commonsense men, who took care to avoid extremes, and to keep on good terms with everybody, though, of course, never losing an opportunity of securing a step for themselves, and resolute never to yield one. With the new dispensation came a new policy, sharp, arrogant, aggressive. Hitherto English Roman Catholics had been Englishmen first and Catholics afterward; but the new rule was to be Catholic first and Catholic last, and Englishmen only if it did not happen to interfere with priestly projects. For the present the Jesuits have been even more successful than they could have hoped, and the renunciation of every right of personal judgment is earned among English Roman Catholics, to a lower degree of abject debasement than is almost any other country. Whether this position can in any case be long maintained may be doubted. It seems almost incredible that Roman Catholics can permanently be locked up, like a dead foreign body, impervious to the movements of the free, active life and thought going on around them on every side. But the election of a Pope who was not a Jesuit partisan would certainly be the signal for revolt on the part of an able and influential minority.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

There is as yet no confirmation of the report, which the *Times* published a few days ago, of the massacre of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, near Lake Nyanza, in Africa. It is idle to argue whether it is probable or improbable. All that can be said is that it is not impossible. On the whole, it is rather probable. But then, the probable does not often happen, and the improbable does. Judging by the latter, the chances are that Sir Samuel and his wife are quite well, and taking everything before them. If probability had anything to do with it, they would have been out into very small pieces long ago. Most people here are under the impression, or think it necessary to keep up the pretense, that Sir S. Baker's expedition was for the purpose of suppressing the slave-trade. This may have been Sir Samuel's own impression, for any thing I know, but assuredly this was not the intention with which the Khedive equipped the expedition and sent it forth. If the suppression of the slave-trade was really in view, one of the first steps would be to suppress the Khedive himself, who is the largest slave-dealer in that part of the world, and carries on the trade not only to supply the wants of his own harem and household, but to make a handsome income out of it. When the Prince of Wales was in Egypt, he talked a little cheap philanthropy to the Khedive about putting down the slave trade; the Khedive, who had already seen that an expedition to put down the slave trade would serve all the purposes of an expedition to reconnoitre the outlying country beyond the limits of Egypt, with a view to annexation, at once fell in with this view. He was shrewd enough to see that there could not be a better pretext for such an expedition as that he really had in view than that which the Prince of Wales had been good enough to suggest, and over a pipe and a goblet of sherbet (with something in it medicinally for the Englishman,) the thing was settled. Sir Samuel was at hand, and Sir Samuel's lady, and they were at once engaged. The Khedive would have preferred a light flying expedition, just to scour the country, frighten a chief here and make terms with one there; but Sir Samuel insisted on a substantial force being placed under his command, and here his difficulties at once began. The Khedive and his ministers were by no means disposed to have their friends, the slave-traders, roughly handled, and Sir Samuel seemed just in the mood to treat them very roughly indeed. At every step he took difficulties were thrown in his way; the local potentates and officials were all against him; and it soon became apparent that his own men were by no means to be trusted. There is an impression that Sir Samuel did not show much tact in his dealings with native magnates. As a rule, African explorers are not nice people. They are very good for African exploration, but what makes them good for African exploration makes them anything but desirable in a drawing-room. A capacity for alternately fraternising with and bullying idiotic and ferocious savages is not the sort of capacity that makes a man prepossessing in private life—I mean in the private life of civilised parts. Baker, like Stanley, left a bad taste in the mouth, and it is this impression which is, perhaps, telling against him now. Whether he showed tact or not, whether he was overbearing, obstreperous, and tyrannical, may be known hereafter, but even if he has been a model of tact and suavity, the chances have all along been in favor of his being massacred, since the people he was sent among regarded him as an Egyptian spy, and the Egyptians who sent him out regarded him as a troublesome slavery fanatic. The only reason for believing that Sir S. Baker has not yet been killed is that it is, on every account, so very unlikely that he should be still alive. But that is not, perhaps, a bad reason, even in Africa.

F. H. J.

Negro Nomenclature in Richmond.

Among the societies of colored men who recently celebrated in Richmond, Va., the anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, was the following: First National Phœnix, Sons of Elijah, Sons of Enoch, Loving Sons of Daniel, First Star of Jacob, Rising Sons of Vineyard, Independent National Blues, Young Rising Sons of Ham, Rising Sons of Faith and Order, Lord's Delight, Rising Sons of Youth, Teamster's Benevolent Star of the East, United Sons of Love, Corlician Sons of Peace, Young Sons of Zion, and Benevolent Society of the Young Shining Army.

CUBA.

The New Captain-General—Past and Present Officials—A Cool Reception—The Bidwell Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The arrival of Gen. Pieltain on Saturday last, which was expected to produce so many changes, has so far only had an influence on finances. That good-natured and honest soldier, but very sorry political personage, Gen. Caballos, although the tool and friend of the slaves, *ipso*, and pro-slavery men, did not create that feeling so necessary to inspire confidence in commercial and financial circles. Gen. Caballos has undoubtedly been a very worthy man, but unfortunately for his want of administrative faculties, he leaves a bleaker record than any of his predecessors. Dulce sent suspected and denounced Cubans to Fernando Po, this action, although causing the death of several men, being excusable on political grounds. Rodas banished a number of people from the island, but he did not have their estates confiscated or have the men sent to a wild and sickly country, and he did, too, what his successors have always threatened and virtually annulled—he gave liberty to several thousand *emancipados* or negroes. Valmaseda is blamed with the "student affair," but this is unjust, as Valmaseda was not even in the city; that episode must be laid at the door of his substitute, Gen. Concas. Gen. Caballos arrested and protested that famous institution, to which the Inquisition only can be named as a similar [illegible] to Jesuits of Colonization." Caballos has made the Government and Captain-Generals subservient to the will of a clique of slave-owners, and has aided the efforts of the wealthy plantation-owners and slave-traders to reduce 60,000 Chinese to a state of perpetual slavery. I err, however, in calling the system slavery; it is far worse. When that ever-to-be-remembered patriot, Don Gaspar Gregorio Zabalza, said the Chinese confined in the city prisons, and employed on the public works Heathens, Turks, and others as slaves, Caballos had an opportunity to assert himself, and he did; he allowed Zabalza to go to Spain with his [illegible] gain, obtained as a reward for his services, the most noble and historic name in Spain, that of the Duke, Condesalia and Marquis of Comillas, by bartering human flesh and blood. These Chinese are slaves still, and if Gen. Pieltain does not have a different idea as to what is meant by the honor of Spain they will [illegible] the term so. As the case stands, the [illegible] indirectly and through its Governor (Zabalza) sold free men into slavery; there is no getting over this fact, and [illegible] allow such a stain on her [illegible] were wrought in the Island of Cuba.

PIELTAIN'S ARRIVAL.

Previous to the landing of Gen. Pieltain [illegible] rumor got current that the [illegible] to make a demonstration against him. This roused the ire of those who have been the rulers of the land, and [illegible] were made that such a [illegible] would not be allowed. Premiers [illegible] Party insisted that some [illegible] should be had, but on Wednesday morning it was decided to abandon the [illegible] announced in the Tribune on Tuesday of the certainty that [illegible] Pieltain arrive, and that the Captain-General to the expensed and to show his [illegible] loyable performance supplied by Spaniards fighting among themselves. Both parties were afraid of provoking a conflict, and when Pieltain landed, he was received amid silence, not a single *Viva* coming from the assembled multitude. The usual ceremonies were gone through with, and as soon as possible the announcement from the Casino, the volunteers, and the Republican party "interviewed" him as to his views, so as to learn his opinions, and [illegible] his programme. All went away quite pleased, although the volunteers were not pleased with the General's hint about their going to the front with him. That sort of thing is good enough for the volunteers in the country, and in the Eastern Department. City Spaniards and Cubans are not fond of [illegible] their country; it does not pay, and spoils their clothes. For the present Pieltain will not issue any laws interfering with these future citizens and supporters of Spain, or free Cuba, whose ancestors came from Africa. A portion of the Cubans are disappointed also because Pieltain did not offer a general amnesty; but what is the use of offering amnesty to a people which has declined both to accept it? I refer to the fighting Cubans, and not to the elegant Havanese and Matanzeros, of whom but few are engaged in the insurrection. A number of employes will be changed, and Republicans placed in their stead; the censorship is to continue, but in a milder form, and it is supposed that Pieltain will not permit liberty of the Press.

THE BIDWELL CASE.

The Bidwell case has been decided at last, as far as extradition is concerned. The celebrated forger, his goods and chattels, were yesterday delivered to the British Consul-General, who will forward him to England at an early day. It is not decided yet whether Bidwell will go on a British man-of-war, or by the Royal mail steamer via St. Thomas, in charge of the British detectives. Gen. Pieltain and others expressed their astonishment that the United States Government should have opposed Bidwell's delivery up to the English authorities, considering the nature of the crime, and the positive identification of the prisoner. The United States Consul-General had handed in written protest against the delivery up of the prisoner, and the Spanish authorities were bound to take cognizance of the protest. Only when stringent orders to the contrary were received from Mr. Fish was the protection of a noted criminal in the name of the United States abandoned, but until Saturday last even the written protest had not been recalled. All praise is due to the English Consulate for their action in keeping a man so dangerous to society from obtaining his liberty. Bidwell's Havana friends feel very "cheap," and try to wriggle out of the scape, and escape from the merited contempt which their conduct has excited among all respectable persons. Some rare developments are yet expected. Oscar Wilson will be tried for having burglars' tools in his possession, and if found guilty, he will have the satisfaction of airing his person on the public roads, breaking stones.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr Latimer, the agent of the celebrated West India and Panama Cable Company has written an official letter to the International Cable Company, and directed it to "The Manager of the Steam Telegraph Company, Havana." The International sends its telegrams to Key West by a steamer, and this undoubtedly led to the invention of Latimer's Steam Telegraph Company.

QUASIMODO.

More Lights Wanted in Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, April 30.

There is one matter which our city fathers might take in hand with benefit to all classes, especially those who own buggies, wagons, or other rolling stock propelled by horse-power on our streets—which is, to pass an ordinance requiring all persons who drive vehicles of any kind whatever on the streets at night to carry a light on their "machines." Scarcely a night passes but some collision take place between vehicles going in opposite directions on ill-lighted streets, or on which some man, woman, or other person is not knocked down, run over and severely injured by wagons, buggies and other vehicles, whose silent approach had not been observed

NEWPORT.

Preparations for the Coming Summer Season—The New Cottages and Their Owners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, April 30.

Again it becomes the pleasant duty of your correspondent at this fashionable sea-side resort to inform the readers of THE TIMES of the prospective arrangements for the coming season. There have not been as many new cottages built this year as last, yet, nevertheless, there has been as much money expended, although in a different direction. Real estate has changed hands; alterations and improvements to cottages already built are being constantly made. Large sums of money have been laid out in beautifying lawns and hedges, regrading, and otherwise improving private drives. In this item alone the landscape gardener will reap a rich harvest for his labors. A number of our annual cottagers will spend the Summer in Europe, in attendance at the Vienna Exposition, and I judge from present indications that, in this respect, the season of '73 will not be as remunerative as its predecessor. Then again, death has invaded to an unusual extent many of the homes of our annual residents during the past year, and the balance of the families will seek some secluded spot elsewhere, and their cottages are left in the hands of agents for rental. But, as a general thing, the season indicates one of prosperity, as I am reliably informed by the real estate agents and others. Below, mention is made of the prospective arrangements for the season, which will be of interest, and show to the public what has been done and is being done at this place. It will also be seen that the majority of the improvements, &c., are for New-York gentlemen. The list can be relied upon as being substantially correct, and embracing all such matter as will be of interest to the readers of these columns.

Ross Winans, Esq., of Baltimore, reputed to be worth millions, is having built on "Castle Hill," the extreme south-western point of the island, a magnificent residence. The size is 54 by 62 feet, three stories, with a Mansard roof, slated. Carriage-house, stables, &c., are also in process of erection, and the whole will be completed by the 1st of July. The cost of the above is estimated at $60,000. C. H. Peckham is the builder, and R. M. Hunt, of New-York, the architect.

H. G. Marquand, Esq., of New-York, on Rhode Island-avenue and Buena Vista-street, is having built a "cottage," but which a king might be proud of. The size of the house is 67 feet by 56 feet. The first story is brick and the second stone, being one of the most novel structures in the city. The style is of a Gothic or Swiss, very peculiar, yet nevertheless is admired by everybody who sees it. The interior is finished in walnut, chestnut and butternut. The floors to the principal rooms are inlaid; tile hearths and mantels; the windows are of plate or stained glass. A stable 55 by 45 feet, of the same style as the house, is also being built. The grounds are being laid out in a most expensive manner, costing in the neighborhood of $3,000. The cost of the house, barns, &c., will be $60,000. C. H. Bardlon, builder, and R. M. Hunt, Esq., of New-York, architect.

Near the above, J. W. Chandler, of New-York, has built a very cozy and substantial residence; size, 50 by 100 feet, with an unusual large range of piazzas extending around three sides. The hall is 12 by 50 feet, and extends straight through the house, while about midway a 16-feet square room is thrown into it, presenting really a novel appearance. The dining-room is 20 by 25 feet; parlor, 18 by 36 feet, which, together with the dining-room, library, and reception-room is trimmed with hard pine. There are two towers, and the roof is of the regular Mansard style; barn is 40 feet square, and is finished after the style of the house. The grounds are being extensively laid out, and will cost, with the house, barn, &c., $32,000. W. S. Cranston, Jr., builder, and George C. Mason & Son, architects. Near the above, L. D. Davis is having built an inexpensive, but showy cottage; size, 30 by 45 feet, with an addition 20 by 20 feet. It is of the Swiss style, with a Mansard roof and a projecting tower. Cost, $15,000. W. S. Cranston, Jr., builder.

Nathan Matthews, one of Boston's millionaires, has also built during the Spring a small but pretty cottage on Coggeshall-avenue. The size is 55 by 30 feet, one and a half story, with a Mansard roof. Interior is finished throughout in hard pine. The expense of the house, with other minor matters, was $3,000; N. Barker, builder.

The largest house ever built of wood is now being put up for Mr. F. W. Andrews, of Boston, near Coddington Cove; size, 115 by 100 feet; two stories, with a French roof, and there are also two stories in the roof. The area of the first floor is 8,000 square feet, the largest floor-plan of any of our "cottages." The veranda is of unusual dimensions, and the view from it is one which can never weary the eye, as the scenery is one uninterrupted view of the ocean and surrounding country. The main hall is 21 by 45 feet, and will be elegantly trimmed with hard wood. In fact all of the principal rooms in this mammoth structure will be richly finished in different kinds of hard wood. A large stable is also being erected, and the owner also contemplates building extensive greenhouses and a porter's lodge. The probable cost of this place will not vary much from $65,000. The architects are Messrs. Gambrill & Richardson, of Broadway, New-York, and the builder is Nathan Barker, of this city.

Clarence Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y., is the owner of the house recently completed on the "Point." It is two stories, with a hip-roof. A wharf has also been built out for the accommodation of the owner's boats. The view is excellent, being situated but a few rods from the harbor. Cost $15,000; architect, Dudley Newton; builder, C. H. Peckham.

The most extensive alterations are being made to the "chateau sur mer" of George Peabody Wetmore, of New-York, a namesake of the great philanthropist. The house, originally, except F. L. Barreda's, was the most expensive and richly furnished of any at this place, and gave the observer the idea of an old English castle. An addition, principally of granite, 30 by 120 feet, has been made, and the whole structure has been surmounted with a French roof. Billiard-room, dining-room and front hall and staircase have also been added. The staircase, which is of a beautiful design, will ascend from lower floor to the attic. Carpenters and masons commenced upon this building early last Fall, and have been busily employed ever since, yet nevertheless it will be impossible to complete it for Mr. Wetmore's use this season. This, however, will not deter Mr. Wetmore from staying, as I learn that he contemplates hiring "a cottage." The estimated cost by the architect, R. M. Hunt, will be $125,000, which is the largest sum ever expended for "a cottage," as it is modestly termed, and it must be borne in mind that it is only an improvement to the original house. Simmons & Wilbour, of this City, are the carpenters.

The above builders are also finishing a magnificent house for Mrs. G. S. Robbins, of New-York, near the residences of Messrs. Davis and Chandler, alluded to above. The size of the house is 40 by 50 feet, with an L 30 by 30 feet. It is double studded throughout and is marked by its high Mansard roof and dormers, and has the appearance of strength and solidity. The box shutters inside are a marked feature in the house. The cost is $30,000; George C. Mason & Son, architects.

The most expensive stable has been been completed for F. W. Stevens, Esq., of New-York. It is built of brick, and, together with the gardener's lodge and conservatory, has cost $20,000.

The mansion just south of the Ocean House, occupied by John Borland, Esq., of Boston, has had the "Newton" roof put on. The exterior has been greatly improved also.

Commodore Case, of the United States Navy, has just had completed a handsome house on Catherine-street. It has a Mansard roof, conservatory on the east side, with piazzas, terraces, &c., and will cost $18 000. It is generally understood that the Commodore is so favorably impressed with our delightful resort that he contemplates making it his permanent home.

A house, costing $20,000, has just been completed near Fort Adams, a short distance from the redoubt, for Gen. H. J. Hunt, commandant of the post. The view from the piazzas extends from Gay Head, Block Island, and Point Judith on the one side, to far up the bay on the other.

For Charles H. Russell, Esq., of New-York, a Mansard roof has been put on "Rosevale," as it is termed, at a cost of $3,500. Peleg Hall, New-York, small gardener's cottage. Mrs. Wolf, New-York, extensive repairs and improvements to her residence, also to the grounds; cost, $3,000. Commodore Case, United States Navy, has recently moved into his new cottage on Catherine-street, which is a model of neatness, and will favorably impress all who notice it. R. M. Hunt, the architect, of New-York, has had the interior of his house altered during the Winter. Loring Andrews, Esq., New-York, has also had just finished a gardener's cottage, and William R. Travers, also of New-York, a spacious greenhouse. Charlotte Cushman, the renowned actress, is having her dining-room and library paneled, and the ceilings beamed, which, she says, are the finest in the city. A crest railing has also been added to her sumptuous palace. Mme. Gibbert, of New-York, enlargement of stable, improvements to her grounds, &c. Miss Susan Hoffman, also of New-York, minor improvements to her cottage on Bellevue-avenue. Dr. Palmer, Surgeon-General United States Army, addition to his stable on the avenue. The house of Mr. Daniel Torrance, of New-York, on Bellevue-avenue, has been so altered as scarcely to be recognized. The old roof has been taken off, and the "Newton" roof has taken its place. A tower has also been added. D. W. Holmes, Boston, addition of dining-room and pantry to his stone house on Bellevue-avenue. Sturtevant Le Roy, of New-York, addition to his house on Ayrault-street. A French roof, and the addition of a dining-room, parlor, &c., has been made to the residence of Mr. S. J. Herrick, of New-York, at a cost of $7,000. At Coddington Cove, L. D. Davis' cottage has had a Mansard roof put on, and also been remodeled; cost, $3,500. Ray Spink, of Providence, a new cottage on the "Point." The size is 26 by 50, with an L, and a four-peak roof. The cost of the house, with the barn, &c., $9,000. Edward S. Philbrick, Boston, a very pretty two-story house, with a Mansard roof; size 40 by 61 feet. It is finished in hard wood. When completed it will cost $17,000. Robert V. McKim, of New-York, has made extensive alterations and improvements to his elegant estate on Ysnaga-avenue. The front entrance is changed from the south to the west, and a large extension, with tower, built on the south part, giving one large room additional to each story. A new piazza has been built on the west side, and an extension for a wing for a servants' hall on the east. Dudley Newton, architect; C. H. Peckham, builder. Capt. Churchill, United States Army, has just had completed a neat one-story cottage, with French roof, on Ayrault-street; cost $9,000. A new piazza rail has been put around the Ocean House, and the ladies' entrance remodeled. A new laundry building, to be run by steam, is being erected also. Mr. Henry Bedlow's stone house is having its principal rooms adorned with paneled ceilings. The "Bateman" house, recently purchased by Dr. Arnold, of Providence, is being remodeled. It is built entirely of stone. Gen. O. H. W. Sherman, U. S. A., has recently had completed a two-story house, with tower, on Ruggles-avenue. John Cary, Jr., of New-York, has made extensive addition and improvements to his residence on Narragansett-avenue; Augustus Whiting, Esq., a gardener's house adjoining his magnificent residence on Bellevue-avenue. George R. Fearing, Esq., of New-York, will be disappointed as to the completion of his magnificent villa on Narragansett-avenue, as it will not be ready for occupancy before Fall; when it is finished, however, it will be one of the most sumptuous houses in Newport. It is to be after the style of a French pavilion, and constructed of Milwaukee yellow brick and Ohio stone. It commands an extended view of land and ocean, and it is regretted that it will not be finished this Summer. The architect, Mr. Mason, states that it will cost upward of $60,000 before it is completed.

This completes the list. In a future letter your correspondent will note the many steamboat and railroad routes that have been inaugurated since the close of last season. J. G.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE CABLE.

Important Provision in the Charter of the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company—Right of Pre-emption.

A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing from St. John, Newfoundland, under date of April 15, gives the following:

In a letter to the *Globe*, dated June 28, 1872, I first gave publicity to the important fact that the charter of the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company contained a proviso by which, at the end of twenty years from the date of said charter, the Government of Newfoundland would have the option of purchasing the line at its original cost, and that the period named would expire early in 1875. The charter provides that should the Government notify their intention of purchasing, the company shall name an arbitrator, the Government a second, and that the Supreme Court of the Colony shall appoint an umpire, and that the award of this Court of Arbitrators as to the value of the line shall be final.

Matters were quiet for a little. The first move was made by Mr. Cyrus Field, on behalf of the company. A short time since, a communication arrived from him, quietly requesting our Government to rescind the clause in the charter which referred to the right of pre-emption; and also to relieve the company from the payment of royalties on the minerals found in the blocks of land granted them. Mr. Field held out the threat that, in case of refusal, the company would take up their cable and carry it past the shores of Newfoundland to some other landing-place. Of course the Government were not so simple as to be influenced by such an empty threat as this. Other parties had been, meantime, studying the charter; and before any decision had been reached, a telegram arrived from Mr. Labouchere, Chairman of "The Direct United States Cable Company," informing our Government that they contemplated altering their landing-point, and laying down two cables to Newfoundland, should the Government exercise its right of pre-emption. The opinions of Sir Richard Baggally, the head of the Chancery Bar, and Henry James, Q. C., were obtained, and were to the effect that the right of pre-emption could be exercised for the cost of plant, the Government paying nothing for good-will or valuation on profits. It was therefore urged that the colony should maintain its right of pre-emption both for the advantage of British citizens and for the benefit of the finances of the colony, as a large income might be obtained from a tariff levied upon the messages of all cable companies using its lines. The reply of our Government was, of course, to the effect that they would maintain their right of pre-emption in terms of the charter. "The Direct United States Cable Company" published this reply in the London *Times*, together with the legal opinions above referred to. The effect in the stock market was immediate and disastrous. The value of Atlantic Telegraph Company's shares went down from £20 to £14—a depreciation of their stock amounting to $1,000,000. The panic abated in a few days and the price rose to £17 per share in consequence of some reassuring statements published in the *Times* by Judge Little, who was Attorney-General here when the charter was granted, and is now resident in Ireland. I have high authority for saying that Judge Little's representations in favor of the Atlantic Telegraph Company cannot be sustained, and will prove delusive. Thus the matter stands at present.

The insertion of the words "twenty years," instead of "fifty years," was made at the suggestion of Mr. James Seaton, now editor of the *Express*, and he is entitled to the gratitude of the country for his sagacious hint, to which, fortunately, the company made no objection, regarding it as a mere matter of form. What the result will be it is difficult to say. Some compromise may be effected with the present company, but certainly they will have to surrender their monopoly of landing cables on our shores, and perhaps pay a toll, in common with any other companies who may lay down cables via Newfoundland, on all messages—a source of revenue to the colony which may swell into large proportions. The Atlantic Telegraph Company has no claim on us arising from gratitude; for in return for all the privileges we gave them, including 100 square miles of land, they treated us most shabbily, our public telegrams being four or five days old when we receive them, and charged at the highest rates. All Press messages must first be published in New-York, and, after an interval, are sent on here. They have the right of selecting 100 square miles of land in any portion of the unoccupied lands of the colony; and they are not limited as to time. In this way they are likely to get hold of some of the best mineral lands; and they own the valuable lead mine of La Manche, in Placentia Bay. In terms of the charter, the pre-emption right does not affect their interest in their land grant. Our commercial men, too, complain that they are unfairly charged by the company for their telegrams.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A fine painting by Albert Durer is now on view at Antwerp. It comes from the monastery of Tangerloo, is painted on wood, and represents the Virgin suckling the infant Christ, surrounded by the members of her family. She is represented as seated on a throne of clouds, and has a crescent under her feet. For a long time doubts existed as to the painter of this work, but lately the monogram of Durer has been discovered on the drapery upon which the child Jesus reposes.

A curious suit is attracting attention at Brussels. A member of the aristocracy of that city, Count d'Andelot, has just died, instituting as universal legatee of a fortune estimated at 100,000 francs, or 150,000 francs of rentes, a rather distant relative, pupil of the military school. So far, nothing could be more agreeable to the object of this windfall, but unfortunately the testator has dated the will *mille septante*, omitting the intermediate words *huit cent*. The tribunals will have to decide on the effect of that mistake at the suit of other claimants.

Some benevolent ladies residing at Nice recently organized a musical service at the Church of St. John the Baptist, for the benefit of a charity. When the anthem was finished and the collecters had made their rounds, sudden noises, and afterward cries of fire, were heard. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued; the women screamed and rushed to the altar for protection, and a band of thieves, who had caused the alarm, threw themselves on the affrighted crowd, seized the money collected, the watches, chains, shawls, jewelry of the ladies, and made their escape before any gendarmes could arrive.

By proclamation of the police the inhabitants of St. Petersburg were "permitted" to decorate their houses with flags and carpets, not only on the Czar's birthday, on April 29, but during the whole time of the Emperor William's visit. The flags allowed to be used for decorative purposes were the Russian, German, and Prussian. The inhabitants were also "permitted" to illuminate their houses on days still to be fixed. The military manoeuvres to be held on the St. Petersburg Champ de Mars in honor of Emperor William's visit were expected to extend over three days. A large force was to take part in them.

As the Count de Contant-Biron, the French Ambassador at Berlin, was returning from a party in Paris, in his carriage, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, the horse took fright on the Pont de la Concorde and ran away. The efforts of the driver were unavailing to stop the animal, and he was shortly thrown from the box, and the vehicle passed over his legs; the footman, who was at his side, after an ineffectual attempt to catch the reins, jumped off to assist his fellow servant. The Count and his family kept their seats while the horse dashed up the Quai d'Orsay, the Rue Favert, and the Avenue de la Mothe-Piquet. Arrived at the Rue Chevert, a *gardien de la paix* sprang at the animal's head, and after having been dragged a 100 yards, succeeded in stopping it. The Count and the ladies received no injury.

The anniversary of the day of the birth and the death of Raphael Sanzio was celebrated at Urbino on the 6th ult. A meeting was held at noon, when, on the invitation of the President of the Raphael Academy, Mr. Morris Moore gave a lecture on Raphael and his works. Thirty thousand lire had been subscribed for the purchase of the house where Raphael was born. As 5,000 lire more was wanting, Mr. Moore offered to contribute this sum. The act of purchase was then signed. At the afternoon's banquet the Mayor presented Mr. Moore with the diploma of honorary citizen of Urbino, conferring on him also the right of having always at his disposal a room in Raphael's house.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The father of a family living in the fashionable suburb called Passy makes a heartrending appeal to the papers to aid him under the following circumstances: His quarter was exposed first of all to the Prussian batteries on the heights of St. Cloud, Meudon, Clamart, Châtillon, and then during the Commune to Mont Valérien and Montretout. This unfavored spot has not yet recovered its pristine security, and many unburst shells are still to be found close to the surface, only awaiting a slight provocation to go off. One, in particular, lies in the garden of paterfamilias, with its percussion apparatus peeping just above-ground, and occasioning great uneasiness when the children are playing about. The writer has in vain communicated with the Artillery Committee in the hope that it would send up half a battery to remove the dreaded projectile, and, having received no answer, has recourse to the Press."

A Place Well Filled.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York City, has accepted the place offered him on the Civil Service Commission. He is well known as one of the most sincere and thorough workers of all who have been battling for reform in the Metropolis. There is not a man whose name commands more respect; there is not one who is regarded as better authority on the subject of the principles, objects, and needs of what constitutes good government. The place resigned by Mr. Curtis could not have been filled by a better man.

Mr. Eaton's appointment offers one of the strongest proofs of the President's sincerity in the matter of civil service reform. His antecedents and public declarations have given the President ample opportunity to know precisely what kind of an adviser he has selected for himself. Mr. Eaton is not a politician. He has no favors to ask, looks for no gift from the Federal hand. He is firm in his opinions and steadfast in upholding them when he is satisfied that they are right. He cannot be molded and fashioned into any shape to suit the whims or convenience of his official superiors. The President knows all this, and was certain that he had not selected a mere puppet to take Mr. Curtis' place. He knows that Mr. Eaton will not serve unless the effort at reform in the system of appointment to Federal offices is at once honest and thorough.

Could any better evidence be wanted to disprove the oft-repeated assertion that the President has abandoned the attempt at civil service reform? Is it likely, if that were the case, that he would call to the commission a man who will be sure to detect insincerity if there is any, who will be certain to insist upon thorough work, and abandon the place at once if he finds that holding it compels him to play a false part? In point of fact, Mr. Curtis' successor is a man who will very soon apply the test of genuineness to the reform movement; nor will fear of, or favor from, any man prevent him from showing up sham and denouncing hypocrisy. His selection ought to satisfy the cavilers who made Mr. Curtis' resignation a chance for abusing the President, and accusing him of a desire to throw up the reform movement, and that in spite of Mr. Curtis' distinct avowal that his resignation was not intended to justify any such inferences or imputations.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Jeff. Davis' Letter to the Texas Senate.

The "Democratic" Legislature of Texas has formally invited Jeff. Davis to visit the capital of that State, and he has written the following letter in reply to the invitation:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 18, 1873.

Hon. B. B. Pickett, President of the Senate of Texas:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 31st ultimo, with the concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Texas, inviting me to extend my visit to the capital of the State, from the City of Galveston. I had expected to have gone to Galveston in the early part of this month, but have been unavoidably detained here. I still hope to make the projected trip, and if so will, with great pleasure, accept your invitation to visit the capital of your State.

There are many memories very dear to me connected with the people of Texas. Associations of war and of peace have caused me to feel a peculiar interest in the welfare of your State, and the kind consideration shown me by her Legislature is most gratifying. Few, if any, have marked with more satisfaction than myself the rapid progress of Texas in material development and prosperity, and few, if any, will rejoice more at the fulfillment of the high expectations which her brief history justifies.

Let me ask of you to return my grateful acknowledgments to your associates, and to accept for yourself regard and esteem, with which I am, very respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Temperance Movement in the South.

A new temperance organization, styling itself the United Friends of Temperance, was formed at a convention of delegates from ten Southern States, and representing six temperance orders, which assembled in Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 22. Only white persons are eligible to membership, and the pledge, which includes all alcoholic liquors, whether fermented, brewed, or distilled, is binding during membership; but a degree is provided for all who desire to take the pledge for life. No political party discussions, or sectarianism, are allowed, and the order is forbidden to have anything to do with prohibitory legislation, that being regarded as a matter for each citizen to pass upon as a citizen. Already nearly seventy councils of this order have been formed in Georgia, although scarcely three months have passed, and a State Convention of the members is to be held in Macon, May 7, to perfect the organization and extend its operations even more widely.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company and the Postal Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent, who is, I suppose, some employe of the Post-office Department, as he seems to have access to the testimony which I gave to the Senate Committee, again distorts that testimony in his special dispatch printed in your issue of the 26th inst. He therein says that I answered a question by "stating in substance that he (I) would not allow more than 15,000 pounds of second-class freight to be transported in a thirty-foot car over his (our) road." If he had added the words, "on a passenger-train," he would have stated the truth. *We habitually haul ten tons per car on freight-trains.*

If the anonymous writer of that special dispatch will publish my testimony without garbling it, the public will see what his comments are worth. Will you add another kindness to those already done me by publishing this? I will never again ask you to publish any answer to an anonymous article.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC HINCKLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 28, 1873.

Mr. Hinckley need hardly be informed that our Washington correspondent is not an employe of the Post-office or any other department, and as the controversy is one relating wholly to the *facts*, the source of his information is not material to the issue until it is proven incorrect. Mr. Hinckley says his evidence is distorted. That portion quoted as his utterance was given verbatim, and completely refuted his previous imputation of our correspondent's accuracy. The question of fact in dispute is, whether the trains on which Mr. Hinckley stated that a maximum load of freight for a thirty-foot car on his road was 15,000 pounds, were passenger or freight trains. The limit of seven and a half tons, or 15,000 pounds, to a car was named by him, in his testimony before the Senate Committee, at least ten or a dozen times. In some instances he spoke specifically of passenger-trains; in others he was not specific, so that he was understood to refer to either.

Waiving this point, however, and taking what he unquestionably did state to be the maximum weight of pig-iron that a thirty-foot car would carry, namely, ten tons, or 20,000 pounds, as the tariff rate of pig-iron, fourth-class freight, is sixty-five cents per 100 pounds between New-York and Chicago, the transportation of a car-load thereof between those points would cost $130, $35 less than the $165 set down in the original statement as the price for a 15,000-pound load of second-class freight, at $1 10 per 100 pounds. Dividing $130 by the distance, 913¾ miles, and by the linear feet of car space, thirty, the rate per linear foot of car space per mile run will be found to be only a little over four and seven-tenths mills, one and three-tenths mills less than the six mills found in the other case—to this extent *increasing* the disparity between the freight charges and the thirteen mills which the companies demand for the mail service. This brings down the fourth class freight charge per linear foot of car space per mile run nearly to the rate found in the main comparison instituted in the original statement between the mail pay and the charge for first-class freight, viz.: four and six-tenths mills for the freight against thirteen mills demanded for the mails. Inviting Mr. Hinckley, therefore, to stick to his last premises, he is still welcome to this amendment of the argument.

This, after all, is only a minor point. Yet to this minor point Mr. Hinckley has thus far devoted his attention exclusively to the neglect of the main issue, viz.: the comparison between the mail pay and the charge for first-class freight. If he persists in this neglect, as he threatens to do, the public will certainly expect him to assign some better reason for it than the assumption that our correspondent is "anonymous."

French Cooking.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A Changed Man" writes in your issue of the 30th concerning the cookery question: "There is an unseemly levity and too little reference to facts concerning the discussion of this question," &c. I will supply a few facts which I beg he will consider, as they are facts and not inventions. Seven or eight years since I contracted a violent dyspepsia, not a mere indigestion, which many persons characterise as dyspepsia, but the horrible disease pure and simple. From weighing 165 and 170 pounds, and being proportionately robust, I fell away to 120 pounds, with prospect of further decline. I was unable to do anything, lost my business capacity, and was rapidly going to the grave. I tried everything; the best medical advice—regular physicians of all schools, allopaths, homeopaths, eclectic, *et id genus omne*, without avail. I hope "A Changed Man" will excuse me, but "physicians *was* in vain." In this dilemma I resorted to myself—that is, I cured myself, and by the following method: I studied the symptoms, or sensations rather, after each meal, and found what agreed with me the best, and stuck to that article of diet with perseverance. Item: I found that while weak coffee was an abomination, strong coffee was a staff. I drank it strong; I made it black, Sir. Black. I made it so that I think it would have floated an egg, yes, or a seventy-four gun ship, perhaps. I throve upon it; it assisted me; it was a stimulant without reaction, and I attribute in a great measure my recovery to it. Buckwheat cakes also assimilated well, and for weeks, in the Winter time, of course, I, who could not retain a soda-cracker or a slice of Graham bread on my stomach half an hour, subsisted, and slowly gained strength and the tone of my stomach on a diet that few hearty persons can eat with impunity.

Following up this regimen, that is to say, using what capital I had laid up in the buckwheat-cake and strong coffee business, I ventured on beefsteaks, mutton chops, hot rolls, and similar articles of diet, and I can assure "A Changed Man," that my recovery was, although slow, sure and radical. During all this time I was engaged in a sedentary occupation, writing daily, whereas when I contracted the disease alluded to, I was working hard daily, as hard as a man could work. I eschewed the use of drugs or medicines, in any form whatever, and I not unreasonably attribute my restoration to health to a study of my digestive peculiarities, the functions of the organs engaged in it, a faculty for correct observation, and plain cooking. That is only another name for good cooking. It is easy to pretend to weigh the evidence in a certain case, and so distort it as to give an entirely different aspect to it. If "A Changed Man" was restored to health, or attained a higher state of bodily condition on "French cooking," so called, I congratulate him; but simple dishes—stews, ragouts, or what not, when properly made, need not necessarily be prepared by French cooks to be wholesome and savory. In my remarks upon the French school of cooking in former issues of your paper, I alluded to the more pronounced styles, or advanced grades of the art, wherein highly seasoned sauces and condiments are employed to give a fillip to a jaded appetite, as one spurs a tired horse; wherein course follows course, each one provoking a desire to eat more, when, so far as mere quantity is concerned, common sense tells a man he has had enough. No one will dispute the assertion, I think, that mankind as a rule eat too much; that is, they eat after the wants or demands of nature are satisfied simply because it tastes good. And yet they do not die! They live and are only more or less ill in various ways in consequence. So many persons look upon a painted lily and gilded gold as far better than the natural flower or the plain metal, that it is folly to expect to convert others of opposite minds to your way of thinking.

I have not lived but little more than half as long in the world as "A Changed Man," but I have learned to be content where I cannot convince, and I venture the assertion that a beefsteak properly cooked by an experienced and conscientious person will strengthen and sustain a man for the ordinary duties of life quite as well as a more elaborate filet de boeuf au champignons. A natural and unvitiated taste requires no heightened flavors; it may enjoy them as a change from the monotony of one thing or one course of diet, but it does not follow because one is suited thereby that all are, or that it is wholesome for all. Therefore, I will not insist upon my views as being the only true faith. "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," and if "A Changed Man" is satisfied that "plain cooking is an expensive and deplorable humbug," I only wish that I could cook for him for a month, possibly he might see the matter differently.

E. P. W.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read an article in regard to French cooking in your paper of the 25th inst., and cannot refrain from telling you that you seriously injure the Americans in allowing anybody to write against French cooking. Allow me to explain to you the cause of my indignation. I arrived in this country two months ago, coming directly from Paris, where I became intimately acquainted with the glorious French cooking. Being a thorough-bred German, I am no friend of the French as a nation, but as to their cookery they stand unrivaled on this globe. Our German cooking is, I confess, not above the average, but the American style of cooking is, allow me the expression, beastly, and has, I am fully convinced, a degrading and demoralizing influence upon those whose privilege it was to enjoy a French dinner. I hope you don't feel hurt, and that you will some time be so happy as to take a French meal—not in New-York, but in the French capital—and then you will, I am sure, refuse articles which are so stupid as the one signed "E. P. W."

Let every decent man in this country be an advocate of French cookery and then America will be counted among the civilized countries. As long as you continue to disgust foreigners with your tomatoes and potatoes the stigma of a half civilized nation will remain upon you. A great admirer of the United States, but utterly despising your style of cooking, I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,

HINTON PAHAUMBERG.

CLEVELAND, Monday, April 28, 1873.

Railroad Monopolies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Nation* not long since said, in opposition to its well-known free-trade proclivities, in an article from which I quote: "There is but one case which warrants interference on the part of Government. That case arises for a Republican Government when any one branch of the business of the community is so monopolized that citizens can no longer share in or control it, and so mismanaged that they can no longer endure it." There are a very large class in the State who believe that the province of Government is limited by no such narrow law as is laid down in this article; but taking this for a text, your correspondent proceeds to say that the time has come when the citizens of the State "can no longer control or share in the management of one class of corporations, to wit, the railroads of the State. The history of the New-York Central, Hudson River, and Erie Roads is an example of the class of corporations beyond the control, as well as of a character that precludes the idea of the people sharing either in their management or profit. On the contrary they have assumed the position of having vested rights, by virtue of their charters, as well as by the nature of the service they render to the public. Do you question the right of the New-York Central to double its capital by watering its stock, and increase its earnings to pay the same dividend upon the watered scrip as the original stock, by charging increased tariff to points on its route where there is no competition, and you are told at once that they have the same rights as an individual, and that Government ought not to interfere, even if it has the power—that the law of supply and demand, which creates competition, alone must regulate their business as well as that of any other. How fallacious the argument is may be seen by asking, if in the nature of the case the people can build another railroad, involving millions of capital, to force the Central to carry freight to a given point on its route at a just and fair price?

One bird's-eye view by the people of the State of the downright robbery and arbitrary tyranny in the price charged for freights, and the audacious attempts annually made by railroad corporations to carry elections and corrupt legislators, would create a revolution in their control, which would at once and forever place them under and subject to the sovereign will of the people. Numerous instances can be cited, where, at points this side of New-York City, a greater price is charged for carrying freight than to points beyond; in other words, a larger rate for a less distance than for a greater. What is this exercise of arbitrary power but the highwayman's plea, "stand and deliver?" Do you ask me if there is money now being used by these corporations to affect legislation? The Erie Committee will report from the sworn testimony of Jay Gould and others, that the Erie has in the past elected and controlled Legislatures. It was proven by (see 1868 Constitutional Convention, document No. 150,) William Richardson, President of the Dry-dock Railroad Company, "that his company expended in 1866, $20,000 to procure legislation." Edward D. Worcester, Treasurer of the New-York Central, testified "that the company paid out during the pendency of its application before the Legislature of 1867 for an increase of fare about $205,000, and that similar advances were made in 1865 and 1866 of $60,000 or more." Where does the money come from for the princely dividends to stockholders, and attorneys, and for "legal services, to corrupt the Legislature? I answer, until the people, by law, establish the maximum price for carrying freight, per ton, per mile, within the State, we shall be robbed at the pleasure of these corporations. Not pro rata, but a fair price, per ton, per mile, is the true remedy. Do you say this is difficult to ascertain? I answer, the sworn report of each company, made by law annually, shows the cost exactly. No more difficulty in this than there was in limiting the maximum price for carrying passengers to two cents per mile. If the Central desires to compete with any other route in carrying passengers it may carry them for one cent per mile or at any other price it chooses. Now, suppose the people declare by law that the price per ton per mile to and from every station within the State shall in no case exceed ten per cent. of the actual cost, what will be the effect? Ten per cent. is a fair compensation. If to compete with rival routes the company want to carry freight for an advance of five per cent. it is their privilege, and the people will be the gainers.

Until some limit is applied in the interests of the people to the net earnings of railroad corporations, there will be corruption. Lavish money with princely prodigality, with one hand to bribe legislators and corrupt the people, and with the other hand make the people pay the money back again, with a permanent increase of the burden upon their necks in an increased tariff of prices upon the products of the farm and the traffic of commerce, has been the history of the past. How long shall this continue?

WINIFRED.

ALBANY, Monday, April 28, 1873.

A Card from Wm. R. Roberts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to the following paragraph which appeared in THE TIMES a few days ago, copied from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

The name of William R. Roberts, member of Congress of New-York, is being used to frank over the country the circulars of a dirty, robbing scheme, that is being perpetrated under the name of Dr. J. M. Cruze & Sons, No. 262 Bowery, New-York. It is the old adage of a "love charm, that will not fail to act in any case, male or female," &c. Of course the circular directs that the cash must be sent with the order. There is no doubt of these circulars under seal being sent all over the country, the envelope bearing the name of Roberts instead of a postage stamp.

Permit me to say that the "frank" on the above document is a vile and clumsy forgery, and that some two months ago I wrote from Washington to Gen. Jones, then Postmaster of this City, inclosing one of the circulars, which was forwarded to me from a gentleman in the State, who had received it through the mails. I informed the Postmaster that my signature was forged; that I knew nothing about the parties, and requested that steps should be taken at once for their detection and punishment. If I am to judge from the paragraph in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, it seems that the scoundrels are not alone unpunished, but are still circulating their nefarious circulars through the United States' mails, very much to my mortification, to the injury of those who receive them, and the loss of the United States Government. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

How the Passengers of an Ice-Bound Steamer Went Ashore.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, April 26.

It was a sight worth looking at yesterday to see the ice-bound navigators coming ashore from the steamers. In the forenoon a party of seven, among whom was one young lady, came ashore over the treacherous coating of snow and thin ice, a distance of a mile or more. In the afternoon another party started for land. The provisions gave out on the steamer, and as these gentlemen could board no longer on board, each one took a plank under his arm, and resolved to board himself to the shore. And this is the way it was done. The plank, which measured about eight feet in length was laid flat, and the owner walked along to the end. He then either turned it over or pushed it forward its length and walked over it as before, never venturing a foot beyond the end. It will be seen that in order to make a distance of one mile in this manner, the plank had to be turned over 660 times. Every little while a soft spot would let one of the party into the water, generally as far as the knees, often to the waist, and occasionally to the ears, which was not so great a misfortune as might be imagined, for the reason that in consequence of it the navigators were not only getting their board, but their washing as well. The journey was certainly a ticklish one, but no serious accident occurred. We notice this morning a large spot of clear water between the ice and the shore, which will be apt to make these journeys too hazardous even for the most adventurous.

RUSSIAN PILGRIMS.

The Monastery of Troitsa—Muscovite Catacombs—This Year's Pilgrimage.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

When I described to you last year the Monastery of Troitsa, and dwelt on the contrast between the praying—most earnest praying—within doors and the begging without, I did an injustice to Russian pilgrims. Perhaps the near neighborhood of a capital city like Moscow has some effect on the character of the crowd at Troitsa. Perhaps it was my evil fate to stumble among a mercenary crew. Be that as it may, I perceive here in Kief a very marked line between the pilgrims and the mendicants. These jaded, footsore men and women, who toil up to the Pecherskoi, have no thought of asking alms. They rather bring offerings—and considerable offerings, too, for such humble folk—which they have collected by the way, or which they have borrowed out of their own resources before commencing the journey. Those among them who come empty-handed, the majority of course, come full of zeal to worship at the holy shrines of Kief, and pay no attention to anything else. You may see them tramping wearily along, with little bundles in their hands; the women often barefoot, since it is warm weather now, carrying their long boots slung at their backs; the men still wrapped up, regardless of temperature, with scarcely a due proportion of linen to overcoat. On they go, anxious only to get the journey done. Now and again you may see them pause to ask their way, seeming bewildered by the bustle of civilized life; but they do not halt for more than an instant. The end is so near that they will make no unnecessary delay. They pass across the open space which serves as glacis to the citadel, enter the gateway in the massive earthen rampart, and presently find themselves in front of the Pecherskoi Monastery, the especial object of their pilgrimage. It is not so intensely an ecclesiastical stronghold as is Troitsa, for it is surrounded by modern fortifications, and just opposite its main entrance there is a modern arsenal, with trophies of captured cannon. But the Pecherskoi Monastery is viewed with as much veneration as Troitsa itself, and the pilgrims, arrived thus far, press eagerly forward. If we follow them up the paved footpath to the Cathedral door, we may notice that many who look like mere peasants give what little they can afford to the blind and lame, who are clamoring for help on either side. Some stoop and kiss the ground in front of the Cathedral in an ecstacy of devotion. Others reverently touch the threshold with their lips as they enter. For the time, all their thoughts seem to be absorbed by the work in hand. Unlike so many congregations, this one of pilgrims scarcely glances to the right or left. Every eye is fixed on the officiating priest, or on the richly-ornamented shrine, which glitters with a profusion of silver and gold. What a contrast between the shrine and the worshipers, between the gorgeous interior of the Cathedral and the earnest but dingy crowd! Yet these pilgrims have zeal enough to grace any shrine. Though rough and ignorant in most things, they are quite at home here. This is the crowning act of their pilgrimage, and they throw themselves into it with proportionate fervor.

Besides the cathedral dedicated to the Ascension of the Virgin, there are some very curious catacombs in the Pecherskoi Monastery. It is part of the pilgrimage to visit them, and one may see by many signs how much they are frequented. The narrow passages cut in the sandstone cliff are blackened with the smoke of innumerable candles, borne along them by innumerable visitors. There is an iron pavement under foot, rubbed and polished by the constant tread of the devout, and there are quantities of small coins freshly deposited on the breasts of the saints who repose below—I say deposited on their breasts in no figurative sense. The seventy or eighty Russian saints in these Catacombs of St. Antony are most of them lying in open coffins, with only a covering of embroidered silk wrapped round their withered remains. The pilgrims can actually touch them, and can feel themselves, with a grim reality, to be in presence of the venerated dead. St. Antony, the Russian saint of that name, was the founder of the monastery, about the time of Edward the Confessor, and here is his quiet and gloomy grave, deep down at the end of the labyrinth. Here, too, not far away, is the body of the historian Nestor, who lived and died in the Pecherskoi. I could not understand one-half of what my guide was kind enough to tell me, and cannot now remember the half of what I understood. There was a story to each withered relic of the past, and each one had his own peculiar merits, to be recalled to mind. Peace to their ashes. If the swarm of earnest pilgrims which passes by with every succeeding year, and breathes its vows over them, and imprints warm living kisses on those old embroidered robes, can comfort the tenants of the Catacombs, they have that comfort to the full. Their work lives after them, and the faithful of their own race and language are ready by thousands to do them honor. We may see a constant stream of pilgrims moving down the wooden staircase from the upper to the lower part of the monastery, from near the Cathedral to the entrance of the Catacombs. There are many beggars asking alms on the stairs; and you may again notice how rough-looking men, who might be beggars themselves, to the supercilious Western gaze, give a kopeck here and there in the way of charity, and hurry on as if half ashamed of such weakness. Groups of women sit resting in the shade, mostly examining their boots with anxious care. Some pilgrims, tired out with the journey, have gone fast asleep, their bundles under their heads; and others, more vigorous, are strolling slowly away toward the city. They are very quiet, inoffensive people. My only wonder is that they have managed to travel so far without being turned back. Will they come again? Are they destined to become a sort of religious gipsies, inured to pilgrimage, or will they settle down in their villages when this journey is over, and return to the pursuits of every-day life? The answer is, that most of them will simply return home and go to work as before. There are some who may, perhaps, be led into further roving—some who are already well-nigh beyond the line which separates vagrancy from pilgrimage. But most of them have come to Kief through a genuine zeal for what they think a meritorious work, and they will return home convinced that they have secured a blessing by the trouble which they have taken.

From a sanitary point of view all pilgrimages should be discouraged as far as possible, for they too often spread disease, and make the centre of pilgrimage the centre of infection. But in the present state of Russian feeling such discouragement could not be attempted. It is one of the traditions of the people that they are free to visit their holy shrines; or why the use of being free for any purpose? Men sometimes come from the most distant provinces to Kief, or to Troitsa, and are content to tramp the whole way on foot with a crust of bread and a draught of water as their daily meal. They certainly do not err by riotous living. It is rather their want of means to live more comfortably that does the mischief. Here, outside the Pecherskoi, you may see a score of them lying on their backs near the dusty road to rest, before going any further in search of quarters for the night. They might be the wounded of some recent skirmish—and hark to the roll of drums, which seems to confirm the idea! But no. That roll of drums could belong to nothing but our familiar friends of many a continental rampart. The pupils of the drum-major are out for exercise, and hard at work. Close to the place of pilgrimage is the busy, modern city, with its garrison and its railway station and its thriving trade. When we have driven on in haste, until the sound of the drums is mellowed by distance, we come to a detachment of cadets at drill, and then we get a peep of the river, where a steam-tug is towing a whole string of barges slowly against the stream. Everything is new-looking in Kief, out of all proportion to the dates of its history. The dwelling-houses have been burned down again and again in successive wars and conflagrations, so that in this respect the city is actually almost new. Even the churches—some of which are very ancient—have been repainted and regilded in the Russian manner, until, at a little distance, they appear to have been only just built. As you look across from the left bank of the Dnieper and see the shining domes and cupolas, the green roofs, and whitewashed walls, which crown these sandy hills of Kief, you might fancy the city a colonial capital established twenty years ago.

The Richmond Switch Disaster—Search for Missing Persons.

From the Providence Journal, April 29.

The son of Mr. Collin C. McPherson, assisted by Mr. Charles N. Brown, of this city, made a thorough investigation, yesterday, to ascertain, if possible, any information in regard to his father and the young man Enoch Mourn, who started from New-York with him. Young McPherson brought with him a photograph of his father, which was shown to Mr. Joseph Olmstead, which, he thinks, without doubt, is a picture of the gentleman who sat in the seat directly behind him. The young man whom Mr. Olmstead describes as sitting in the same seat with the old gentleman was clearly recognized by young McPherson, and the two are, beyond a doubt, lost, and their bodies either utterly consumed or lying in the water beneath the bridge at Richmond Switch.

Two other parties were in town yesterday, seeking information of lost friends, two ladies from Newport and a gentleman from Blackstone. The latter was looking for Mr. Oscar M. Holbrook, a young unmarried man about twenty years old, light mustache, and one leg about five inches shorter than the other. He has aged parents residing at Blackstone, who expected him from New-York on the day of the disaster, and are exceedingly anxious to learn his whereabouts. As yet there is no positive evidence he was on the train.

BRAZIL.

The Yellow Fever—Heavy Rains and Destructive Consequences—The Empire and the Exposition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sunday, April 6, 1873.

The yellow fever, I am glad to say, is now rapidly disappearing—thanks to powerful rains and cooler weather. The force of the extreme Summer heat is gone, and now, instead of that sadly scared look which a month since marked the faces of our people here, there is something of cheerfulness and a general feeling of relief manifest everywhere. It is said that there are no new cases of the fever at this time, and I note that the obituary record of the *Jornal do Commercio* gives only from ten to twelve as the number of daily interments.

HEAVY RAINS.

The usual rains of the season set in earlier this year than ordinary, and from accounts that have thus far come to hand, would appear to have been very destructive. From different localities on the bay of Rio we learn that settlements at the base of the Sierra have been flooded with water, and the inhabitants forced to abandon their homes. The famous Union and Industry road, perhaps one of the finest macadamized roads in the world, has been rendered impassable by the huge masses of earth and débris that have fallen upon it. Months must elapse, I hear, before it can be restored to anything like its original state. Even the splendid mountain road from here to Petropolis was impassable for several days, and as the telegraph line is never of use in Brazil, fair weather or foul, we were actually without advices from Dom Pedro and the imperial family for three whole days. Still the machinery of government administration moved as ever, and it was noticed that the Ministry betokened no special concern about this temporary interruption of communication with their imperial master. All of which I suppose may be considered as sound argument to prove that His Majesty does not meddle so much in public affairs, and is not half so much of a despot, as the opposition orators and journals would have us believe.

AT THE CAPITAL.

The rains have been especially destructive here in the capital, washing away the roads in many places, and in one instance causing great loss of life. A part of the hill of San Bento fell upon the buildings of the war arsenal, which are ranged along the base of the Morro, and crushed them to atoms. Some twenty workmen perished in the ruins, and about fifty were rescued, all more or less severely wounded. The catastrophe caused a great deal of excitement throughout the city, and the Government learning that the Inspector of the Arsenal had several times been warned previous to the accident of the danger of continuing work in the shops, since the hill in various parts afforded evidence of a threatened slide, immediately dismissed the inspector from his post. Some of the journals are even clamoring for his trial, insisting that he is responsible for this wanton waste of life. At the same time we hear of a similar accident occurring at Petropolis, where, at midnight, in the midst of a driving tempest, an entire family, consisting of husband, wife, two children, and servant, who had already retired to rest, were buried alive under an avalanche of dirt, the house being utterly destroyed. The bodies were not recovered till the next day, after many hours of digging.

DISTINGUISHED TOURISTS.

It is announced that the Princess Isabel and the Count D'Eu will sail for Europe on the 15th inst., to be gone this and the next year. The Count's health has been very poor for some time, and has occasioned frequent comment. It is said he suffers from some kind of lung difficulty, though others claim he has never been well since the Paraguayan campaign, in which he took so important a part. The couple will doubtless be present at the Vienna Exposition during the year.

A SERIOUS LOSS.

Apropos of the Exposition, I have to communicate that we have just received news of the loss of the French steamer Gambia, having on board 300 cases of Brazilian products, the entire contribution of this country to the Exposition, which had been arranged with so much care. The steamer went ashore on the northern coast of Brazil, just before reaching the port of Bahia, and is the second ocean steamer that has been lost this year in that locality. This event, I am afraid, will result in a very slim representation of Brazilian products at Vienna, for it is too late now to prepare another shipment to reach the Exposition in season for the opening. The numerous commission, however, which has been appointed by the Government, will go to Vienna nevertheless.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Chambers are still in session, though doing nothing. I learn that the English Parliament closed the discussion on the speech from the throne the same day it was read. Things are not done quite so expeditiously in the Brazilian Congress. Here the speech from the throne was discussed for two months and a half, and without reaching anything like a definite result at that. The budget still goes on, though members are beginning to get tired, and for many days it has been impossible to get a quorum in the Lower House. Baron Mauá still holds his seat in spite of the result of the almost unanimous decision against him from his constituents in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul. This is the gentleman who was elected as a Liberal, but after entering the House abandoned his party and went over to the Conservative opposition, on the alleged ground that the Liberals were rapidly becoming Republicans in sentiment, and thus demoralizing the country. Called to account for his apostasy by one of his colleagues, Silveira Martins, he agreed to refer the matter to the electors, and let them decide by a vote which of the two representatives, Maua or Martins, faithfully represented them. The result has been justly and overwhelmingly against the former.

Yesterday the Brazilian corvette Withersby sailed from this port on a cruise of instruction, bound first for New-York City, where she will remain a short time to give her officers opportunity to study our naval yards and administration generally. Her commander is Capt. Joaquin Francisco de Abreu, one of the most distinguished and gallant officers of the Brazilian Navy. No one has a higher reputation than he for work done in the Paraguayan war, whether in running past batteries or fighting them. The second in command is Lieut. Eduardo Wandenkolk.

TIRADENTES.

Wyoming and Colorado Appointments.

From the Denver (Col.) News, April 27.

Wyoming politics has been considerably mixed during the past four years. A new era has been secured by the late appointments of the President, and there is now hope that there may be a Republican Party in our neighboring Territory which will be not only united but successful. In that Territory, as in this, the President has called leading residents to responsible positions, the result of which is in every way satisfactory, and calculated not only to benefit the party but to give public confidence and favor to his Administration. The only exception to this, perhaps, is in the Wyoming courts, which have not yet learned the duties of judges and the rights of newspapers.

Assault on McKee Rankin by an Actor.

From the Chicago Post, April 30.

An actor named Renny, recently employed by McKee Rankin, claims that he has not been fully paid for his services. Last evening he committed two assaults upon his former manager, and succeeded in bruising the actor's head with a brick. The affrays took place at Myers' Opera House. When the performance was approaching a close, Renny made an attempt to clutch Mr. Rankin by the throat, while the latter was leaning against the door of the auditorium. The two then clinched, but Sam Myers threw the assailant out before any harm was done. When Rankin was passing out of the theatre, the attack was renewed, Renny having armed himself with a brick. With this he struck Rankin in the head, bringing a copious flow of blood, and producing a disfiguration that will last for some time. After bandaging his wounds, Rankin was taken in a hack to the Orient House.

ALBANY.

The Question of Final Adjournment—The Supply Bill—The New Capitol Commission—Police Justices.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—The weekly adjournment has been defeated at last. The end of the session has been so nearly reached that it became absolutely necessary that something should be done to dispose of the long list of general orders which are on the calendar; but even with this necessity staring them in the face, the vote was so close that the amendment of Mr. Prince to Mr. Herring's motion to adjourn till Monday night was carried by only one majority. It was known that the Speaker was in favor of keeping steadily at work till the end of the session, and this had the effect of bringing up more support to Mr. Prince's amendment than it would otherwise have found. The House will now, for the first time since the commencement of the session, hold a session this evening, and again to-morrow morning. It is anticipated that to-morrow the House will adjourn till Monday evening so as not to put the screws on too tightly. The question of final adjournment is now a present one, and the daily action of the House has a direct effect on its final disposition. The week has not been one in which the general mass of business has been much advanced, and it is not expected, in view of this, that the session can be brought to a close for two weeks at the earliest; and this supposes that nothing will occur to obstruct the general current of business. Neither does it suppose that the Legislature will consider the constitutional amendments. As was stated in THE TIMES some weeks ago, that the plan suggested for the consideration of these amendments was for the Legislature to complete its ordinary business, take a recess of a week, and then come back and take them up, with nothing to interrupt their discussion. This, however, presupposed that the session would be a short one; but it has already stretched out so much longer than was contemplated that the idea of a recess has been practically abandoned. An extra session is now talked of, if the constitutional question is to be considered at all; without this it is exceedingly probable that the proposed amendments will have to go over for this year. This is not improbable, for it is known that the Governor is strongly opposed to calling an extra session. He has pointed out to gentlemen who have spoken to him on the subject, that in the single item of printing the extra session would cost over $50,000, for the law provides that the public printers shall do all the printing of the session for that sum, whether it be short or long; and they could claim their $50,000 for an extra session if it lasted only ten days. These and other considerations will probably prevent the recalling of the Legislature, and in this case the amendments will doubtless go over, unless this session be lengthened out for another month, which is not likely.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

When the Saturday adjournment dispute had been disposed of, and it took nearly an hour to do it, the House again took up its favorite bill, and immediately the section appropriating $1,500,000 for the new Capitol was reached, the Democrats, led by Jacobs and Beebe, made a furious assault on that portion of it appointing four new Capitol Commissioners in place of those now on it. Their motives, it appeared, were simply to maintain the commission with a Democratic majority, as it is now, and to their misfortune they made it a party question. The debate started on a motion of Mr. Rose, of Lincoln, to amend the section by inserting the names of Charles P. Easton and Visscher Ten Eyck, of Albany; W. Laimbeer, of New-York, and G. W. Patterson, of Chautauqua, instead of those in the bill, and that the men named be in addition to the existing commissioners. Up rose the Democrats in their "war paint." Mr. Husted and Mr. Vedder took up the challenge they threw down, and the latter made a singularly powerful speech, contrasting the different action of the Republicans and Democrats on the floor of the House—the former exercising each his independent judgment, but capable of uniting on any question which they thought right, while if the lion of Democracy roar, every lesser animal finds covert, and none dare show a head in opposition, be the question what it may. The amendment of Mr. Lincoln was adopted. The next item was one giving the Pilot Commissioners of New-York, acting as Harbor Commissioners, a salary for the current year of $1,000 each. There was much opposition to this, mainly on the ground that if it was allowed these commissioners would be coming to the Legislature next year asking for compensation for their past fifteen years' service; and it came out in the course of the debate that they had already presented such a claim before the Ways and Means Committee. This was fatal to the section, and it was immediately stricken out. By this time the House had grown rather tired of its amusement, and while another amendment was pending Mr. Fort begged the House to allow the bill to be progressed, and he made that motion with intent to disagree from the report of the committee, and order the bill to a third reading. After much opposition this was done, and this much-amended and terribly-mangled bill was ordered to a third reading, leaving several pages of it still untouched. It may be mentioned that one of the amendments proposed this morning was to give the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum $260,000. Mr. Jacobs remarked on this that he warned the House two years ago, when the State took charge of this institution, that despite the promise then given that no money would be asked for, it would soon be here asking for it. The amendment was voted down unanimously, without another word being said.

THE POLICE JUSTICES' BILL.

This bill had a surprisingly narrow escape in the Senate this morning. The amendments which were proposed to it were so many, and found such unexpected support, that it was with great difficulty the bill was carried through, though the final vote was sufficiently satisfactory. Directly the Senate went into committee on it, and the Clerk began to read, Mr. Tiemann moved to progress the bill and have the amendments printed. This was obviously to secure delay, and the motion was lost—9 to 6. When the salary section was reached, Bowen moved to strike out $8,000 and insert $5,000. The debate on this was singularly pertinacious, and equally unprofitable. Bowen, Madden, Tiemann, and Johnson supported the amendment, mainly on the ground, as alleged by them, that the charter had fixed those salaries at $5,000, which was enough; but it became evident as the debate went on that the real object of the amendment was to delay the progress of the bill, while Madden openly declared that he wanted to defeat it. Because it legislated out of office men who had been elected by the people, it was, in his opinion, all wrong from top to bottom. Mr. Woodin said that the bill had been carefully considered in committee, that amendments had been made to it there, and he trusted the Senate would not make another unless it was absolutely necessary. His desire was that it should pass without so much as the dotting of an i, or the crossing of a t; and he plainly intimated that Bowen's motive in offering the salary amendments was to keep the bill oscillating between the Senate and the House. For himself he did not believe that $8,000 was too high. Bowen retorted that he did not care for these insinuations; he offered the amendments in good faith, and without consultation with any one. Mr. James Wood and Mr. Lewis both spoke strongly in favor of the bill as it stood, and deprecated a reduction of the salary of the Justices. Mr. Madden was considerably exercised when Mr. Woodin stated that he (Madden) was waiting to offer an amendment, then in his pocket, to cut the salaries down to $4,000; but he had to confess that such was the case, and that he was opposed to the whole principle of the bill. He thought that "$5,000 was large—large, indeed!" Johnson, of course, opposed the bill on Democratic grounds, but also based his argument ostensibly on the salary question. To his remarks about the action of the Senate on the charter, Mr. James Wood replied that not all parts of that instrument had been as fully considered as others, and, in his opinion, the amendment which had been inserted in reducing the salaries of judicial officers might be modified with advantage. Though the debate lengthened itself out, little more was said worthy of note, and the question was finally put on Mr. Bowen's amendment. It was lost by the bare majority of one. Mr. Tiemann at once came in with another amendment to fix the clerks' salaries at $500, while Woodin protested against the evident desire to delay the progress of the bill by loading it down with amendments. Madden again attacked the salaries, and wound up his tirade by moving that the bill be progressed. This was lost. Johnson had another amendment to offer, which was also lost; but the undaunted Madden was ready with another, reducing the number of assistants to each justice. This was voted down—6 to 10. Mr. Murphy did not think it perfect; but, for the purpose of pushing it forward to the third reading, he moved it be progressed. This was done, and then, on motion of Mr James Wood, the report of the committee was disagreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 14 to 2—the negative votes being those of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Tiemann. Mr. Madden did not vote.

ANOTHER WRANGLE ON ADJOURNMENT.

As the House opened business this morning with a dispute about adjournment, so it closed with one, only much more violent. The fact that the Supply bill had been ordered to a third reading, thus cutting off all hope of further amendment, seemed to work a change in the temper of the House; and as soon as the thing could be done—that is to say, as soon as the Speaker consented to recognize him—O'Brien, of Erie, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Prince's amendment was adopted. Points of order were raised, and much dispute ensued before the motion could be got into proper shape. In the end, by processes not necessary to be detailed, the adjournment question was placed squarely before the House, on an amendment by Beebe, that the House adjourn to-day till Monday evening, and on this be moved the previous question. Prince called the yeas and nays. It was now 1:25, and, by standing order of the House, it took a recess at 1:45. Debate was cut off, but when Alberger's name was called, he excused himself from voting. This gave the cue, and it is sufficient to say that the twenty minutes were consumed by the Speaker's friends in excusing themselves from voting, each man having five minutes. Mr. Prince closed, and while he was speaking the gavel fell, and Beebe's amendment was defeated. That gentleman was furious; so was Smith Weed, and all those who wanted to get away. They raged, and threatened to have a call of the House to-night, and to do terrible things; and it really seems that this evening's session will be a tumultuous one. The Speaker, however, was in great glee at his success, and could scarcely declare the House adjourned for laughing.

Factious Obstruction of Business by Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—The storm which impended when the House adjourned this afternoon broke this evening, though not precisely in the way anticipated. The leading Republican members gave a pledge to such of their colleagues as desired to go home that they would not have a call of the House, and would defeat such a measure if possible, should it come from the Democrats. When the House reassembled at 7, Messrs. Beebe, Weed, and Jacobs were all absent, and it was thought that business, which was only to be general orders, would proceed without trouble, for Burns, though he had voted for adjournment, was as anxious as any one to get the work forward. As soon as the Speaker had taken his chair, Mr. Alberger stated that, in accordance with pledges given to absent members, he should object to anything being done but general orders. The Clerk took up the Calendar, but before he had more than read the first line Mr. Dominick Roche, of Brooklyn, rose and asked that the roll be called, to ascertain if a quorum (sixty-five) was present. This was a movement scarcely looked for by the small knot of industrious members. They had not expected that a quorum would be present, but General Order business is disposed of time after time without one, by the general consent not officially to call attention to the fact. Roche saw that he could stop business, and he succeeded most effectually. The Clerk was ordered to call the roll, and not to follow the many motions for delay, for adjournment, for the taking up of business, and for anything and everything which were made. It is sufficient to say that from 7 till 9:40 the game of filibustering was carried on with complete success. Nothing could be done. No inducement could bring Roche to abstain from raising his points of order, and the singular spectacle was presented of one man controlling by the operation of Parliamentary law over sixty others, without the possibility of their helping themselves. Every inducement was tried. Burns endeavored to get his Brooklyn friend to withdraw his opposition, but without avail. Roche declared that the adjournment motion, this afternoon, had been defeated by a trick, and he determined to retaliate. Finally, when the last hope of doing any business had gone, Mr. Husted moved to adjourn till Monday evening, and the motion was carried.

There is more behind this than appears on the surface. It is plain to those who are watching the course of legislation, that the object of the Democrats under the lead of Jacobs and Beebe is to delay business by every expedient at their command, and so far their efforts have been more successful than they should have been. As the result, there are now nearly 100 important bills on the Clerk's desk, which, by the rules of the House, cannot be carried to the subcommittees, and upon which there has been no chance to get into Committee of the Whole. Members are anxious to get business forward. The Speaker is nervously anxious to do so, but a small minority of adroit Democrats have been able to defeat both by acting solidly together on every move made by them. The work of this evening not only wasted all the night, but it prevented sessions being held to-morrow and on Monday morning, in which a large amount of business could have been disposed of. An extra session seems inevitable, and it is said the Governor will have to give way.

Damage by Flow of Water in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—Some derangement of the water service in the upper portion of the building Nos. 22, 24, and 26 Kneeland-street, caused an overflow involving serious loss last night. The Bay State Suspender Company was damaged in stock to the amount of $5,000. W. H. Shaw, gas-stove manufacturer; Charles L. Fowle, hair mattresses, and J. W. Bailey & Co., hardware, also suffered from $1,000 to $3,000 each.

Printing the Postal Cards, in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 2.—The production of perfect postal cards was commenced at the works of the Morgan Envelope Company, in this city, yesterday, and the press will hereafter be run night and day, and thus be able to turn out from 600,000 to 700,000 cards daily. No cards will be issued to postmasters until the receipt of further orders from Washington.

A Bank Seizure in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 2.—Under the orders of the Circuit Court, the Sheriff to-day took possession of the banking-house of the Jackson Insurance Company, together with its contents. The act was supplementary to a suit of the executor of J. J. Polk against Kirtland & Co., of New-York, for $43,000, it being alleged that J. B. Kirtland, President of the Jackson Insurance Company, was a member of said firm. It is believed that the bank is solvent, and will soon reopen.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Richardson on the Civil Service—Investigation Into District Finances Proposed—Negrophobia in Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is understood that one of the essential features of the plan of civil service which Secretary Richardson intends to recommend to the President upon his return is the apportionment of the patronage to the States according to population. In the selection of the quota from each State, the Congressmen from that State are to be consulted. The District of Columbia shall be entitled to one-twentieth of the appointments, subject, however, in each instance to recommendation by Congressmen. The new apportionment shall commence with those States who have not now their proportionate share of clerkships. Mr. Richardson personally is understood to be much opposed to the present system of civil service, and is represented as saying that the net result of the recent examinations for appointments in the Treasury has been "a batch of Maryland school-teachers."

THE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE.

A resolution was offered yesterday in the District Legislature here looking to an investigation of the expenditures of the District Government, or, as the resolution puts it, "as to the financial concerns of the District." The resolution was not pressed forward very vigorously just now, and the strength of opposition, if there be any, was not developed. The expenditures by the Board of Public Works come within the scope of the inquiry, and so does the cost of the Legislature itself, which is, and has been for some time, considered by many citizens a rather expensive device for giving escape to a superabundance of a small kind of political ambition existing in the precincts of the capital city. It seems desirable that the District Government should have a full and thorough investigation, and in order that it should be such an investigation, the inquiry should be made by the only proper and competent tribunal—a committee of one of the Houses of Congress. When that investigation is made some of the highly moral people of "character and position," who spend most of their time in attacking the Board of Works, will be unmasked, and mean motives disclosed.

A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

A very interesting civil rights case has grown out of the recent trip of Samuel Hooper, of Boston, to Florida. Mr. Hooper went to Savannah in company with William Smith, colored, the Assistant Librarian of the House of Representatives, and another gentleman. They purchased first-class tickets on the Georgia Central Railroad. Between Augusta and Savannah the conductor, with the customary outcry against colored people, forced Mr. Smith to leave his companions, and to enter a car occupied by colored people. Mr. Smith is a light mulatto. He has made arrangements to bring suit against the railroad, and will be supported in the suit by Mr. Hooper.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL TAX CASE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is informed to-day that the New-York Central Railroad Company has cited Collector Bailey to appear before Judge Woodruff to-morrow to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the collection of the scrip dividend tax. Solicitor-General Phillips, at the request of Commissioner Douglass, will go on to-night to assist District-Attorney Crawley in resisting the motion.

PAYMENTS FROM THE TREASURY.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during April were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous....	$7,659,509 84
On account of War....	5,150,263 93
On account of Navy....	1,965,263 29
On account of Interior, Indians, and Pensions....	801,479 79
Total....	$14,576,616 88

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt.

PRIZE-MONEY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Supreme Court of this district, in General Term, has overruled the motion made by the special attorney of the United States to set aside the award of $268,000 as bounty to the captors and destroyers of the Confederate vessels at New-Orleans in April, 1862. The case of the same parties against the ship Metropolis and others is next to be heard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger has signified to the Secretary of State his acceptance of the appointment tendered to him by the President as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

THE CASE OF MINISTER DE LONG.

It is ascertained that the recall of Minister De Long from Japan was owing to his having repeatedly made presents to the Mikado. On first doing so, the fact coming to the knowledge of this Government, he was reminded that under the general instructions to our Ministers such proceedings were forbidden, as all presents to a Sovereign must be made through his own diplomatic representative; but Minister De Long, instead of desisting, repeated the act, and was again reminded of his instructions. Besides these objections to Mr. De Long, it was thought that some other person should be appointed who would more faithfully represent the United States in Japan. The President will on his return appoint a successor.

THE POSTAL CARDS.

Yesterday was the date fixed by the Post-office Department for the issue of the first lot of postal cards, but because of the inability of the contractors to prepare the necessary quantity the distribution has been postponed for a few days. The delay is owing to causes scarcely within the control of the contractors, who have met with unforeseen difficulties in the arrangement of the plates from which the cards are printed, as well as in manufacturing card-board of the proper weight. The Morgan Envelope Company are of high standing and repute in Massachusetts, and have already acceptably filled contracts with the Post-office Department, and so far nothing has transpired which would indicate either unwillingness or inability on their part to comply with the terms of their agreement. They are now working as rapidly as possible and increasing the stock at the rate of half a million cards daily. It is therefore confidently believed at the department that the issue can be commenced by the middle of next week and thereafter continue without trouble or hindrance.

Suit Against an Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—Suit was commenced to-day in the Circuit Court of this county by Frederick Zell against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. The petition of plaintiff alleges that previous to 1869 the company did a remunerative business, but since that time the funds have been wasted and misapplied in various ways, and that the directors have issued false statements of the affairs of the company.

The plaintiff asks that a receiver be appointed, and that the present officers be enjoined from further interfering with the assets or business of the company.

Mining Litigation in Nevada—A Duel Between the Lawyers Apprehended.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, May 1.—The suit of the Raymond & Ely Silver Mining Company against the Hermes Mining Company, involving immense interests, and which has been on trial before the United States Court at Pioche for ten months past, resulted to-day in favor of the Hermes Company. The whole community at Pioche has been greatly excited pending the trial, and the result was made the subject of heavy wagers. About $40,000 changed hands there to-day on the issue. A personal difficulty between opposing counsel has grown out of the suit which is expected to result in a hostile meeting between Harry I. Thornton and Mr. Perley, the first named being the challenger. Mr. Perley was of the counsel for the Raymond & Ely Company. The excitement is still running high, and a number of shooting affrays between persons interested in the contest occurred to-day, in which three men were wounded, one of them fatally, it is believed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—There is an intense excitement here to-day, among dealers in mining stocks, over the verdict in the great mining suit between the Raymond & Ely and Hermes Companies, in Nevada. Many of the brokers have lost heavily on Raymond & Ely.

THE MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

Comparatively Few Mills Stopped—Probable Resumption on the Old Basis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2.—The strike of the mill-operatives throughout the State was at its height to-day, and the indications now are that it will end in the return of those now "out" before long to their works under the old rules, though Morgan, "the leader," expresses himself as confident that the men will succeed in obtaining what they demand. Only a comparatively few mills have been entirely idle to-day. Some have run with half force, and quite a respectable number without any material reduction.

Woonsocket is one of the places where the suspension is complete. This morning the sound of the factory-bell was not heard in that land. The mill's machinery was idle from morning until night, and the operatives lounged about the streets till the rain drove them in doors, where they gloomily discussed the prospect.

At Olneyville there was a trifle more excitement, but no riotous demonstration whatever. In the Union and Steam Mills in this place nearly the usual number went to work.

In Pawtucket the operatives of the Slater Mills have been locked out all day, the managers announcing their determination to keep them out until they are ready to go to work on the old basis.

The mill managers and superintendents, as a rule, do not seem inclined to deal harshly with the strikers. The majority of them say they will not submit to dictation from their operatives, or the breaking of the established rules of their mills, but believing that the movement is in a great measure involuntary, joined in by the operatives to a considerable extent because of fear or bad advice of meddling leaders, they will take back all who choose to come within a certain period, at the old time and rates, causing no hardship to them for what is regarded as their rash and reckless proceeding. The leaders—and the owners profess to know them—will, however, they say, not be taken back. A few corporations say they will agree to accept the ten-hour demand if all the others will, but the majority declare that they will shut down and let their mills remain idle indefinitely rather than grant it. One company, the Dexter Brothers, whose mills are in Pawtucket, are reported to have acceded to the operatives' demand.

THE VIENNA COMMISSION.

Names of the Suspended Commissioners and Why They Were Suspended.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Several days ago a telegram was published, the fact having been obtained from an official source, giving the names of eleven gentlemen of the original Vienna Commission who are free from the charge of irregularity. The names of the other three commissioners who are implicated in the charges of improperly receiving money are William Mayer, Robert Seargeant, and A. E. Stiasny, together with Chief Commissioner Van Buren. So far, telegrams only have been received by this Government, but the full report is expected in a few days. It is understood all these commissioners were appointed on the recommendation of Gen. Van Buren, before Congress made an appropriation to defray the expenses attending the American display at the exposition, and that he was cautioned to be particular in the designations. Gen. Van Buren will, however, have a fair opportunity to be heard in reply to whatever charges have been made against him, when, it is hoped, he will be able to establish his innocence. The statement made heretofore that the present action of the Secretary of State against Gen. Van Buren originated in unfriendly personal relations has no foundation in fact, as these gentlemen had been pleasantly intimate previous to the late scandalous disclosures. The present investigation was ordered in consequence of grave charges against some of the commissioners, and to vindicate the character of this country from even a suspicion of having improper representatives at the Vienna Exposition.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Proceedings of the American Association at Cincinnati Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The American Public Health Association met this morning. Drs. Toner, Jarvis, and Bell were appointed a committee on publication. The Executive Committee was directed to call a special meeting this coming Summer, and fix the time for the next annual meeting. The invitation of the Mayor of Providence, R. I., to hold the next annual meeting there was accepted.

A paper prepared by Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York, on the "Areas of Sanitary Administration, and the Practical Application of General Laws and Local Ordinances Relating to Health," was read by President Smith. The import of the paper was that health laws were beneficial, and their efficiency and value depended upon the intelligence of the committee executing them. The only real security against the march of cholera was the intelligent execution, by communities, of good health laws.

Central boards of health were desirable for diffusing intelligence and awakening public interests.

A resolution was adopted appointing Drs. Elisha Harris, Dorman B. Eaton, John Ordroneaux, and Stephen Smith, a committee to consider and report the best plan for the appointment and organization of national, State, and local boards of health.

Dr. William Clendenin, of Cincinnati, read a paper on the general causes of disease. He spoke of the difficulties of diagnosis, among which are imperfection of physiological science, disposition to ignore trivial causes, the effect of which is to neglect the study of common diseases and make frantic exertions against violent recurring epidemics, such as cholera, which in reality are not so destructive as some other diseases which create no special alarm, but operate slowly and steadily. The main body of the paper was devoted to instancing cases in which there was special danger of false diagnosis.

The special committee on quarantine presented a report prepared by Henry Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, its President. It was to the effect that the only legitimate purpose of quarantine was the inspection of vessels for the detection and removal of the causes of disease they may import. The report was discussed, and recommitted.

In the afternoon a communication from Dr. W. Marsden, of Quebec, presenting his plan for quarantine, was read. All the papers were discussed. The report of the Committee on Quarantine was sharply criticised.

In the evening the members attended a banquet at the residence of Dr. John A. Murphy.

President Grant at His Old Home in Galena.

GALENA, Ill., May 2.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Reception Committee called on the President at the residence of L. S. Fells. Hon. J. M. Ryan, the Chairman, addressed the President, stating that it was the desire of the citizens of Galena to tender him a public reception at his residence, and requesting him to name the time it would be most convenient to receive them. The President replied from 2 to 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The committee afterward made a public announcement of the time of the reception, and the President's old residence has been put in order and decorated for the occasion.

A number of gentlemen paid their respects to the President to-day. After the transaction of public business, the President spent two or three hours visiting old acquaintances. The President had intended making a longer stay at Galena, but delays on the Western trip compelled him to shorten his time here. The private reception this evening was a grand affair.

Heavy Rain-Storms West and East.

CHICAGO, May 2.—A very heavy rain-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, prevailed here from 7 o'clock last night until near daylight this morning. An immense quantity of water fell, and four houses in different parts of the city were struck by lightning and set on fire, but the damage was slight in all cases.

BOSTON, May 2.—A cold north-east rain has prevailed this afternoon, and continues to-night.

FOREIGN NEWS

Debate in the Commons on the San Juan Arbitration—The Subject Dropped.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Commons to-night, Lord George Hamilton, member for Middlesex, called attention to the nature of the reference to the treaty of 1846, which, under the Treaty of Washington, was submitted, together with the north-western boundary question, to the decision of the German Emperor. He regretted that the English Government had allowed upon that part of the Oregon Treaty an interpretation fatal to the just claims of England. Rosario Strait, long after 1846, was the only known navigable channel between Oregon and Vancouver's Island, and hence was undoubtedly the channel indicated in the treaty of 1846. Yet the Government, with unhappy ingenuity, excluded the arbitrator from the consideration of this particular channel. He found no fault with the Emperor William. He thought the Geneva arbitrators would have acted more wisely had they anticipated his method, and confined themselves to rendering their decision without giving the reasons therefor. Lord Hamilton said he would make no motion, and only desired to obtain from the House such an expression of opinion as would discourage the making of treaties hereafter on the "give all, take nothing" principle.

Capt. Baillie-Cochrane, member for the Isle of Wight, said Earl Granville's foreign policy had always been the reverse of that of Aberdeen, Palmerston, Russell, and Stanley. It had recently given to Russia 500 miles of frontier in Asia. The negotiations with the United States had been pursued in accordance with the same policy of conciliation and humiliation.

Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, defended Earl Granville, and vindicated the course he had taken. The north-western boundary question was an intricate one, and none was better adapted for arbitration. He traced the history of the boundary dispute, the successive negotiations, and final settlement. As an Englishman he regretted the decision, but he cheerfully and ungrudgingly accepted it.

Hon. Percy Wyndham, member for West Cumberland, regarded the Emperor's decision as a natural one, because the concessions in the Washington Treaty excluded evidence which might have led to a different result.

Mr. Eastwick, member for Penryn, thought the Government should have insisted on strict adherence to the terms of the treaty of 1846, in which the word "mid-channel" was plainly used.

Viscount Bury, member for Berwick-on-Tweed, could not but feel that the Emperor's decision was a serious blow; but it would be a waste of time to reopen the negotiation. Probably arbitration would soon be required again to settle the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Lord John Manners, member for North Leicestershire, said the Government was unwise in consenting to restricted instead of open arbitration.

Mr. Gladstone contended that restricted arbitration was better than none. While the English had been defeated, he showed that arbitration had removed the causes of irritation and restored friendliness between two great nations.

The subject was then dropped.

The Bank of England Forgers—Fatal Railway Accident.

LONDON, May 2.—The case of the Bank of England forgers was again before the court to-day. After the examination of several witnesses the prisoners were remanded to jail.

An accident occurred to-night to the train from London to Chester. Several persons are reported killed and injured.

In the Tichborne trial to-day the French tutors of Sir Roger Tichborne were examined, and gave testimony which is regarded as fatal to the hopes of the claimant.

Miss Rye sent out seventy-three girls by the steam-ship Sarmatian, which sailed from Liverpool for Montreal yesterday. Homes have been secured for them in various places in Canada.

Volunteers to Fight the Carlists—Firing on Mutinous Prisoners.

MADRID, May 2.—Recruiting of volunteers, who are to be brought into active service against the Carlists, is in progress throughout Spain.

A number of Carlist prisoners, confined on one of the Canary Islands, mutinied several days ago, and the guard was compelled to fire on them to secure submission to the orders of the authorities. Many of the prisoners were killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Barcelona says Gen. Velarde has issued an order granting amnesty to all Carlists who surrender within eight days, except those who deserted from the Spanish Army and leaders, and requiring the inhabitants of Berga to pay $10,000 for allowing the Carlists, under Saballs, to enter that town.

The Italian Ministry Still Unorganized—Joseph Garibaldi Alarmingly Ill.

ROME, May 2.—The Ministerial crisis continues. The King has consulted Ricasoli and Minghetti, who both advise the return of the Ministry to office.

It is reported that Joseph Garibaldi is alarmingly ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The Empresses of Germany and Russia paid a visit to Gen. Todleben, last evening, and listened to his lecture on Sebastopol.

PARIS, May 2.—Baron Louis le Viel-Castal has been elected a member of the French Academy.

Turkey Ordering Rifles in the United States—Custody of the Holy Places.

LONDON, May 2.—The Turkish Government has ordered 400,000 rifles in the United States.

The trouble between the Latin and Greek monks at Bethlehem has partially subsided, and order has been restored. The Porte leaves the guilty unpunished, but Russia demands their punishment. Hopes are expressed that the Great Powers will now settle the dispute about the custody of the holy places, out of which this scandal arose; but they hesitate to approach a question of so delicate a character.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—Rear-Admiral James Alden, of the United States Navy, who has been in Constantinople several days, visited the Sultan yesterday, and in the evening took his departure for Vienna.

Serious Accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad—Thirty or Forty Injured.

MONTREAL, Canada, May 2.—This morning, at 5½ o'clock, as the Portland express, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, was passing the twenty-seventh mile-post, near Loixante, the three last cars, a Pullman and two others, left the track, from the spreading of the rails, broke the coupling, and rolled down an embankment over thirty feet high. Thirty-two persons, more or less injured, were brought to Montreal by the forward part of the train. The others were left at St. Hyacinthe and Belviel. Several were frightfully hurt. Most of the passengers were Americans. The following are the names of a few of the injured:

George Thurber, of Upton, Quebec, seriously injured internally, and badly cut about the head; had to be left at St. Hilaire.

Very Rev. Dean Slack, of Bedford, Quebec, face bruised and cut; several ribs broken.

A. F. Parker, of Worcester, Mass., and Wm. Taylor, now at the Ottawa Hotel, slightly bruised.

Mrs. E. Brooks and George Brooks, of Sherbrooke, slightly injured.

An unknown lady, now at the Ottawa Hotel, injured.

G. H. Greeley, of Boston, badly cut about the legs; had a narrow escape from burning to death, the stove having fallen upon him, setting fire to his clothes.

Suit to Recover Bonds Stolen from a Bank.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—In the Superior Court to-day the case of Wm. A. Boyd vs. The Third National Bank of Baltimore, for the recovery of United States five-twenty bonds, amounting to $20,000, and other bonds valued at $6,500, deposited as collateral security, came up. The jury disagreed and were discharged, standing nine for the plaintiff and three for the defendant. The above bonds were stolen from the bank at the time of the robbery of the bank in August last.

THE TURF.

The Newmarket Races—The Thousand Guineas Stakes Won by Cecilia.

LONDON, May 2.—The first Spring meeting at Newmarket was brought to a close to-day. The race for the 1,000 guineas was won by Cecilia. Angela was second, and Windermere third. Fourteen ran. The betting just previous to the commencement of the race was eight to one against the winner. The following is a summary: The 1,000 guineas stakes, a subscription of 100 soverigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies, eight stone, ten pounds each, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 soverigns out of the stakes, and the third to save her stakes, R. M. (Fifty-two subscribers.)

Lord Falmouth's b. f. Cecilia, by Blair Athol, out of Siberia....	1
Mr. R. H. Long's b. f. Angela, by Adventurer, out of Stella, by West Australian....	2
Mr. Brutons ch. f. Windermere, by Macaroni, out of Miss Agnes....	3

Chickasaw Jockey Club Races—Third Day at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—To-day was the third day of the races of the Chickasaw Jockey Club.

FIRST RACE.—Club Purse, $250; mile and a quarter heats; seven entries. The race was won by Cadwallader's Florinne, (formerly Florence,) Falmouth second, and Port Leonard third. The others were not placed. The first heat was dead between Falmouth and Florinne. The second was won by a neck. They ran lapped the whole distance. Time 2:20¾, 2:24. Falmouth was the favorite in the pools.

SECOND RACE.—Club purse $450; mile heats, best three in five; three entries. The following is the summary:

Quartermaster....	1	1	1
Wynne....	3	2	2
Fannie M....	2	dis.	

Time—1:51¼, 1:49, 1:51¼.

Quartermaster was the favorite at odds.

THIRD RACE.—Robins' Stake; two miles and repeat for all ages; $100 subscription, half forfeit; $600 added by club; the second to save his stake. There were seven entries, three of which started, and the following is the summary:

Frank Hampton....	1	1
Cape Race....	2	2
Frogtown....	dist.	

Time—3:40, 3:55.

Frogtown let down in the first heat. Frank Hampton was the favorite.

The track was good, and the attendance large.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The announcement of the sale of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was premature.

Lieut. George M. Totten, from the Lackawanna, is placed on waiting orders.

The print cloth market in Providence, R. I., is strong, with light business.

Charles Bigelow, of Skowhegan, Me., aged thirty-eight, shot himself yesterday morning.

The American National Medical Association will convene in St. Louis, Mo., next Tuesday.

The Anglo-California Bank commences business in San Francisco July 1, with a capital of $3,000,000.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. Platt, from the Canandaigua, is placed on sick leave.

Vessels are in good demand for the coal trade at the Port Richmond (Penn.) freight establishment, at $2 60 to Boston.

The St. Lawrence canals are now open. The steamer Reband, from Lachine, arrived at Cornwall on Thursday night.

Theodore Thomas and Annie Louise Cary have arrived at Cincinnati for participation in the May musical festival.

The steam-ship Mississippi, from Boston, for Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Me., this noon to take on an additional cargo.

Secretary Belknap, Gen. Sheridan, and their party left New-Orleans on Thursday afternoon for Washington, via Louisville.

The Straits of Mackinaw are now fully open, and several steamers passed through Lake Michigan on Thursday night.

Brown Brewer, colored was hanged at Searcy, White County, Ark., yesterday, for the murder of another negro several months ago.

James W. Darragh, a resident of Charlestown, Mass., was killed on Thursday evening while walking on the railroad near Prison Point.

Felix Ducros, a well-known stock, money, and exchange broker of New-Orleans, is reported to have absconded with $100,000 belonging to his patrons.

The third trial to elect a Mayor of Newport, R. I., resulted in the choice of Stephen Slocum by 25 majority in a poll of 1,400 votes, yesterday.

The San Francisco Grand Jury ignored the bill against Samuels, the man who shot E. A. Marchand, for the alleged seduction of Samuels' daughter.

Wm. Brown, alias "Bowery Bill," Joseph McCarty, and Anne Kennedy, New-York thieves, were convicted in Philadelphia yesterday of the robbery of Kennedy's store.

The propeller City of Toledo reached Chicago at 3½ P. M. yesterday, from Ogdensburg, being the first vessel through the Straits of Mackinac from the lower lakes.

D. P. Nichols, aged fifty years, a resident of Hyde Park, Mass., near Boston, was found dead in his stable on Thursday night, having been kicked to death by his horse.

The steamer Edinburgh, from New-Orleans, for Little Rock, with iron for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, sunk at Swan Lake, thirty miles below Pine Bluff, Ark., on Thursday.

Messrs. Cassalaer, Tulloch, Hillhouse, Whipley, and Brainard, of Washington, arrived in London, on Thursday, with the second installment of bonds for the syndicate.

Benjamin Stiles, a farmer, of Morestown, N. J., committed suicide, on Thursday, by hanging himself in his barn. He was in good circumstances, and leaves a wife and child.

The Post-office Department has ordered an extension of mail services on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, from Sherman to Calbert, Texas, thirteen miles, at $1.335 per annum.

Mrs. Ridley, of the township of Grey, near Brussels, Ontario, on Thursday drowned her three children in the river, during temporary insanity, and attempted to drown herself, but was rescued.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday, by a two-thirds vote, passed to be engrossed the bill to loan the State credit in the sum of $300,000 to the Lee and New-Haven Railroad Company.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the patents of Joshua Gray, of Medford, Mass., for sewing-machines; D. D. Lewis, of Philadelphia, for railroad frogs; and Thos. H. Murphy, of New-Orleans, La., for rolling fabrics.

Rev. Kenneth H. Campbell, a married man, thirty years of age, formerly pastor of the Baptist Society at East Dedham, Mass., is on trial in the Norfolk County Superior Court on the charge of bastardy. Miss Sarah J. Howell, twenty years of age, is the plaintiff.

The Missouri Penitentiary has been leased for ten years to Charles A. and Elias A. Percy, of Weston, Mo., and Waller Young and James R. Mills, of St. Joseph, Mo., who pay all expenses and a bonus of $1,000. The State expects to save over $100,000 a year by this arrangement.

Gov. Jacobs, of West Virginia, refused to permit the Superintendent and Board of Directors of the penitentiary and insane asylum, appointed by the Legislature, to take possession on Thursday, instructing the Superintendent to order the guard to shoot any one attempting to enter without his permission.

The Richmond and York River Railroad was sold by auction yesterday to foreclose mortgages. Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, and R. S. Burrows, of Albion, N. Y., were the purchasers at $350,000, $150,000 in cash. The road will be hereafter known as the Richmond and Chesapeake Railroad.

The Case of Harrison Grambo in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 2.—Harrison Giambo, who failed recently in a large amount, was to-day examined before a Register in Bankruptcy. He said he overdrew his balances from the bank about a week ago, and it was only to the amount of $100. Money received for bronzes disposed of a few days ago was used for counsel fees. The main part of the examination was as to the condition of certain real estate advertised for sheriff's sale under various names.

Family Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 2.—This afternoon, James Campbell, residing on Path-street, above Race, had a quarrel with his wife, when Samuel Bartholomew, his brother-in-law, struck him on the head with an ax, fracturing his skull and otherwise seriously injuring him. He will die. Bartholomew was arrested.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Mining Stocks—Raymond and Ely, 56½; Hermes, 18; Hale and Norcross, 51½; Savage, 80½; Ophir, 34; Belcher, 85½.

THE RED MEN.

No Different Policy of Fighting the Modocs Adopted—The Victims in the Last Encounter.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The following dispatch was received from Yreka this afternoon: Capt. Silva and Mr. W. S. Johnson arrived from the front this afternoon, having left Gen. Gillem's camp on Tuesday morning. Mr. Johnson believes there has been nothing done since the battle of the 26th inst. Everything was quiet, and no different line of policy in fighting the Modocs had been settled upon. The opinion prevailed that it would be perfect folly to attempt to whip the Modocs after the manner pursued thus far. No scouting has been done, and nothing heard from Lieut. Cranston and the missing men, whose bodies have probably been burned. Eight bodies are known to be still on the field of battle or burned. Capt. Mendenhall's command arrived in camp on the 28th from South Tule Lake. Gen. Davis, with his escort of twenty-five men, left Ball's this morning. The bodies of Lieut. Sherwood and the other officers who were killed in the late fight have arrived at Yreka, and will be sent to San Francisco by the way of Redding's.

A dispatch just received from Yreka states that all the settlers on Butte and Bogus Creeks have moved away.

Batteries A and K of the Fourth Artillery have been consolidated under the command of Lieut. Leary, and Companies E and G, Twelfth Infantry, under command of Lieut. Camp. No active movement will be made against the Modocs at present.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—No courier had arrived at Yreka up to 8½ o'clock this evening, and no further news from the lava beds has been been received.

The escort with the remains of the officers who were killed in the last fight, left Yreka for Redding this afternoon.

Lieuts. Harris and Eagan, and Surgeon Seaming, wounded in the last fight at the Lava Beds, are getting along well, and will probably recover.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., May 1.—A mail carrier who has just arrived at Elko from the north reports that the settlers in the Mountain City district are greatly alarmed at the threatening attitude of the Indians. Parties of Snake Indians are pouring in from all directions, and they are all in war paint. A public meeting had been called at Mountain City to take measures to procure arms and prepare for an outbreak.

Col. Wheaton's Report of the Fight of the 17th Ult.—A Well-Armed and Skillful Foe.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Gen. Sherman has received Col. Wheaton's official report of the battle of the Modoc caves, fought Jan. 17, and inclosing the subreports of Majors Green and Mason, and Capt. Bernard. Col. Wheaton says:

"I have been twenty-three years in the service of the Government, and have been employed the greater portion of that time on our remote frontier, and generally engaged in operating against hostile Indians. In this service I have never before encountered an enemy, civilized or savage, occupying a position of such great natural strength as the Modoc stronghold, nor have I ever seen troops engage a better-armed and more skillful foe."

Col. Wheaton, after describing in detail the circumstances of the fight and the gallant conduct of the officers and men of the regular troops, acknowledges in warm terms the value of the services of Gen. Ross, of Oregon, an experienced veteran pioneer of 1846, and of his gallant Oregon volunteers, two companies, commanded by Capts. Hugh Kelly and O. C. Applegate, together with Capt. Fairchild's company of selected California sharp-shooters. Col. Wheaton likewise acknowledges valuable assistance rendered by Cols. Miller, Thompson, and Bellinger, and Capt. Alvan Applegate, of Oregon, all experienced pioneers and Indian fighters, who accompanied him as aids. Gen. Sherman has also received a copy of a letter addressed by the Governor of Oregon, Feb. 6, to Gen. Canby, expressing the opinion that Col. Wheaton in the conduct of the campaign had accomplished everything possible for any officer to accomplish. The Governor adds: "It is but justice to Col. Wheaton to say that he has the confidence of the officers and men of the Oregon volunteers, who lately served under him, and of the settlers, whose families are most exposed to Indian hostilities on our southern frontier. As to his mode of attack on the 17th ult., I am able to say that it was approved by all of our most experienced frontier men who were present.

The Reported Disturbances in the North-West Territory.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 2.—A special dispatch from Fort Garry says:

In compliance with orders from the Home Military Department a company of the Provincial Battalion stationed here will march this week for Fort Ellice, in the North-west Territory, under the command of Capt. McDonald.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued falling, with north-easterly and northerly winds, threatening weather, and rain in the Middle States and over the lower lakes; in Canada and New-England brisk north-easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather prevail; south-westerly winds, increasing pressure, generally clear and clearing weather in the South Atlantic States; south-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather and occasional rain prevail from the north-west to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Middle States and in the lower lake region, falling barometer, lower temperature, north-easterly to north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, generally clearing in Virginia and Maryland this afternoon; for Canada and New-England, north-easterly and north-westerly winds, falling barometer, lower temperature, threatening weather and rain; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, cool, clearing, and clear weather, with rising barometer; for the north-west and Upper Lakes, and thence southward to Kentucky and Missouri, partly cloudy and clearing weather, rising barometer and low temperature. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Eastport, Portland, Boston, Wood's Hole, New-London, New-Haven, New-York, Baltimore, Cape May, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 50°; 6 A. M., 49°; 9 A. M., 51°; 12 M., 54°; 3 P. M., 54°; 6 P. M., 50°; 9 P. M., 47°; 12 P. M., 45°; average temperature yesterday, 50°.

A Woman Hanged in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2.—The *Constitution* has a special telegram from Preston, Webster County, detailing the particulars of the hanging of Miss Susan Eberhart, an accomplice of Spawn, in the murder of his wife. She was hanged at 11 o'clock to-day. Her last words were, "I am ready and willing." She was perfectly composed and unmoved, and had no dread of death. She had no fears, and hoped to meet all in a better world.

THE FINE ARTS.

The American Collection in the Somerville Gallery—The Best Works of Our Best Artists.

It is clearly understood that, owing to causes which are now in a fair way of removal, the exhibition of the Academy of Design of the present year must not be taken as a criterion of American art. Next year, probably, will witness a far more satisfactory state of things, but for this year all acknowledge nothing can be said. Fortunately there is at the present moment, in the Somerville Gallery, a collection made by Mr. Moore, which is truly a representative one. Not only are the best men there, but their very best works also. And a frank, true, unprejudiced scrutiny will reveal not only what a high standard of art is being aimed at by our native artists, but what astonishing progress is being made. The patrons of American art in New-York are, unfortunately, not so numerous as they should be. For the most part the purchasers of pictures prefer the works of French and German artists, which is not hard to account for. The aim of those schools, their standard of excellence, is, in reality, lower than our own, while their *technique* is superior. It is easy to comprehend that their success, while it is cheaper and, perhaps, unworthy, is still manifest. The man who tries to lift 100 pounds can do it with ease and grace. The man who endeavors to raise 300 pounds must tug and strain, until, by constant practice, he arrives at the power to do it with ease. It is precisely so in art, and the connoisseur who studies the Bernegere, the Toulmouches, the Bontibonnes Perrus, Goupil, even Bougereau, and the Hubners, the Meyer von Bremens and the Salentins will not fail to observe that the success is due to the contrasted aim. This comes of studying from the works of others, and not from nature. Had the writer sufficient space, it would be possible to show how, from the commencement of the revival of the French school under David, there was a progress due to elevation of standard, and a decadence due entirely to its depression. The majority of French pictures, and of German, too, command high prices when they are bought, and steadily diminish in value. There are, no doubt, notable exceptions, for it is a fact that Mr. Avery, the keenest buyer in America, is continually looking after young men of talent, and many a collector has made thousands of dollars through judicious investments in that direction. But the experience of auctions is that the American pictures steadily increase in value. There are notable exceptions here, too, for if a man will buy pictures from artists who have no other claim to notice than that they happen to be for the time the popular idols, they must expect to lose their money. It is an undeniable fact that the artist who now receives the largest sums for his pictures is artistically a charlatan, and his pictures have no intrinsic value. Putting on one side those pretenders and their pretensions, there still remains a numerous corps of artists whose genius is undoubted, whose aims are high, and who are continually improving in the mechanical part of their art. And in purchasing from them the collector can make no mistake, whether he buys for his own pleasure, as an investment, or for the noble purpose of developing our national genius.

In the present collection it would be unwise to place any one in the place of honor. For high aim and purity of sentiment none, however, are superior to No. 74—"Maidenhood," by Eastman Johnson. It represents a school-girl about fourteen, who, returning from school, books in hand, has chosen to take the pathway by the sea, that rages and flares under the lashing of the wind. The air is full of the flying scud, and some effect of sea or storm, some tumult of sea and sky, has touched a chord in the maiden bosom. She has turned sharply round and faces the wind that drives out her wrappings, and mixes with fierce caressing her fair hair. The pose is peculiar but full of force; the chief attraction, however, is in the head, which is grandly beautiful in its lines, and very suggestive. It is not alone admiration for the sublimity of the scene, but she is dimly conscious of a sympathy with the hitherto disregarded voiceless things of nature. There is a trembling of the soul, a movement of the wings before they expand. Frankly, the sky is not correctly wrought out. It looks more like mist, or fog, than the thick, convulsed air of a storm; neither has the artist lighted up his angry, foaming sea as he could have done. But the main effort was for the figure and the face, for the pose of the one and the expression of the other, and the artist has fairly triumphed.

On the left of Eastman Johnson is a little genre picture, "In the Library," by Irving, which is an excellent piece of technical work, and can very fairly be compared with the French works of the same style. The tone of the picture is perfectly uniform and harmonious, the coloring is glowing without crudity, the accessories are painted with dexterity, the shadows are transparent, the lights carefully arranged; in fact, it is a delightful little bit of composition and painting. It aims no higher. On the right of Eastman Johnson is a little landscape, by Jervis McEntee, an Autumn scene, a bare tree, some leafless bushes, a corner of a pool; beyond, a wide, barren-looking plain, above a gloomy sky, threatening storm. The horizon relieves all this coldness and barrenness by a streak of light which has a little warmth. These details are painted with a broad, free hand, and the aim of the painter to reveal the desolation of late Autumn has perfectly succeeded. His large picture, No. 75, "October in the Catskills," is unfortunate in composition. It is studded with fragmentary beauties which will not unite, and consequently the effect of the whole is unpleasing. But another work by the same artist, No. 147, a "Forest Interior," can hardly receive too much praise. It is the sentiment and the copy of the thing at the same time. The details of the forest, the dead leaves, the peculiar hues, the lingering greens, are all there, and the sentiment has been preserved. There is the body and the soul of the thing too.

Yet candid criticism will point out that McEntee confines himself to those broad phases of Autumn which cannot well be mistaken. He does not attempt to catch the evanescent gleams of expression which Lady Nature's beautiful face assumes for a brief half hour, perhaps for only five minutes. This is a much more difficult task, and this has been attempted, with the fairest success, by William Hart, in his picture, "The Coming Storm," No. 168. It is a fair question whether any foreign school of landscape can approach this painting. The splendid warmth of the coloring, the natural force of the composition, the vigor of the sky, the liquid handling of the water, the transparency of the shadows, the perfect gradation of tones—all these stamp the work as being of the very first rank. It is unnecessary to describe it, for description is not criticism. It is evident that the aim of the artist has been to represent the aspect of the mountain background seen through a storm of rain, the appearance of trees when just attacked, before the sunlight has left them, and to give a foreground which should be flush with warmth and sunshine and utterly unconscious of the coming storm. To fit these three into one required the most subtle series of gradations, a thing so skilful that it requires considerable knowledge of painting to appreciate it. The fidelity to nature all can appreciate, but the rocky road through which it has been reached has been hidden by that art which could hide the art. By the same master hand is No. 82, "Sunlight in the Woods," which is not a composition, but a study truthful as a photograph. Had this been all, there would have been little art in it, for imitation is but a low virtue. But the painter has given himself a problem which he has succeeded in solving. He wanted to show color, form, detail, everything, through dark shadow. How could he do this? Simply by getting his highest light, his sky, as low down as possible, and getting a wonderful gradation of tones from that. Then his zones of sunlight falling on his trees in the foreground could be so kept down as to enable him to get a shadow so comparatively light as to reveal all the markings in the bark of his firs. It is so strongly painted, and the coloring is so grand, that it hurts the next picture, by Mr. Brown. "Sunny Hours of Childhood," representing an animated game of kiss in the ring. The grouping of the figures is pleasing, and the drawing of the young faces is praiseworthy. James H. Beard's painting, "New Year's Call," is, of course, a dog picture. This artist draws dogs superbly, and paints them strongly. There is great subtlety of expression in the heads, though it is a fair question whether it is true art to put human expression into the faces of animals. Men may degrade themselves to brutes and acquire an animal expression. The late lamented Tom Fields looked exactly like the old goat in Kaulbach's "Banquet of the Lion," one of the illustrations to Reynard Fuchs. But the converse is hardly true, and even the most sagacious animals cannot express the higher emotions of human nature. So the tender, beaming, coquettish look of the lady dog must be pronounced contrary to sound canons of true art.

Brooks, of California, has sent two fish pictures, which are worthy of high commendation. In the same line, Holberton, of New-York, has also done well, and has two pretty trout pictures. Several flower pieces, by Lambdin, of Philadelphia, will compare with anything of the kind done abroad. In fact, it is more than doubtful if there is any foreign flower painter who can be compared with this artist. Winslow Homer has several charming pieces, one a large picture, "Haying Time," the smaller ones being "Waiting for a Partner," "Apple Blossoms," "Coming Through the Rye," and Crossing the Bridge." Of the ability and sentiment of this artist it is not necessary to speak, since it is confessed. When he fails it is in coloring, from some perverse determination to use nothing but cold tones. This is rather perceptible in "The Haying Scene," and in a picture omitted from the catalogue, "The Siesta." But in "Crossing the Bridge" the connoisseur will find solid painting, exquisite depth and purity of color, with some considerable warmth, and the grasp of line which always distinguishes Homer. "Coming Through the Rye" is also a very acceptable painting, and indeed, in all of them, the eye finds much that will always be regarded with pleasure. It is obvious, however, that this artist cares little for what may be termed the relativity of objects, and paints without any regard to gradation. And yet his coloring is so pure, his sentiments so pleasant, and his drawing so graceful that one is pained even at so critical a him. There is a real value in his pictures which his shortcomings cannot take away.

Eastman Johnson has another picture—some boys dragging a cask of maple syrup on a sledge over the snow. The drawing is animated and free, and the coloring more forcible than the other. The forest *entourage* is capitally composed, the shadows of the snow are correct in color and transparent, and the whole picture is pleasing and well conceived. Next to it is Perry's "Clock Doctor," which may be taken as a text to preach a sermon on—against the humbug of much of the cheap foreign pictures that come to this country. It is an excessively quiet picture, and does not obtrude itself upon the eye. But the more it is regarded the more will be found in it, and after studying for half an hour the connoisseur will discover that the artist has conquered difficulties that the French fellows do not even attempt. It is possible they paint that way for our market and otherwise for home patronage. But they must be judged here by what is seen here, and they cannot stand comparison with what this picture reveals of thoroughness and desire for truth. There are several other small pieces by this artist which are very excellent. One, a boy making a bobgoblin out of a pumpkin with his jack-knife, shows remarkable power and solidity; a very small one, a little girl reading, is pleasant in drawing and color, but this artist has not the sweetness of sentiment which distinguishes some others. His picture of an old woman shelling peas is noticeable for quiet strength, for remarkable harmony of coloring and subtle gradation of light. It is wonderful to see how light the background is without leaving its place. Where another artist would go round a difficulty, this man meets it, fights it, and overcomes it. His pictures have genuine value. Wyant is one of the rising landscape artists. His picture of "Wilmington Pass," No. 59, contains very great merit. His rock painting especially deserves commendation. His granite has a quality of hardness and denseness about it, whereas Kensett's is like cork, and Bierstadt's like cheese. Wyant has also considerable ability in painting atmosphere, and is developing more and more control over color. He ought to be appreciated, for he is genuine. His little picture, No. 93, a scene from Vermont, is also very good, though a trifle hard. Storey is a rising portrait painter, who contributes a large picture, "The Young Artist," which has considerable merit, and a small one, "Young American," which is better conceived than executed. Meeks has a large picture of a boy asleep, with a toy boat on his arm, which has been exhibited on several occasions, and a small one of an old woman in a church, which is very much better, and has considerable merit.

Tait is represented here by the best thing he ever did, No. 127, "Maternal Solicitude"—a deer with two fawns, one of which is lying, either dead or dying, on the ground. A carrion crow is hovering round, but the poor mother is trying to drive it away. The sentiments of grief, of innocence, and of hopeless weakness which the artist has succeeded in conveying, are so touching that few can see the picture and not be beguiled into sympathy. The scene is laid in the Winter, in snow-time, and the surroundings are fairly rendered. But the animals are very finely painted and well drawn. It is a valuable picture. Another, by the same artist, is an antlered stag on the border of a lake. The figure is well painted, but the scenery is cold and conventional without any defined atmosphere in it, and the water is vaguely handled. Still the stag is so good that the picture pleases. Below it is a landscape by Sanford Gifford, in which he has discarded the golden haze in which he generally surrounds himself. It is in aim and quality superior to his usual paintings, high as they rank. He has set himself a problem to work here, and has succeeded. The light all comes from the background, and is intercepted by high bluffs, which are in shadow of course, yet he has managed to paint the land and town at their base, and to get his local color into it, too, and still to have scope for the shadow of his bluffs upon the lake. To the right the sunset light streams through, and is capitally diffused over the water.

James Hart has a large and ambitious landscape with cattle in it. There is great merit in the picture, and great force, but one is somewhat at a loss to understand his gradations of light. Why is the foreground so very dark? It seems out of keeping with the patches of sunlight. But there is great strength of handling in the cattle, and the composition is pleasing though hardly new. The background atmosphere seems out of harmony with the foreground. There is a want of keeping and of thoroughness about it which is vexatious, for the artist has evident power and ability. Some of the tree-painting is very vigorous. Homer Martin is one of the coming men. His landscape, "The Wood-path," No. 61, reveals thorough sympathy with nature and great ability in coloring. There is considerable subtlety in the gradation of the greens from the open space to the thick woodland, and the foreground is rich and warm. Dolph has a nice little picture of a hungry dog making up his mind to steal a bone from a sleeping bulldog. The conception is not original, but the working out is, and there is much praiseworthy skill in the painting. Dolph's colors are laid in solid with a fine hand, and his drawing is good. R. Swain Gifford has a "Nile Boat," and an oriental scene, which are well painted and honest efforts to seize certain sentiments. The same may be said of an oriental scene, by Louis C. Tiffany. Arthur Parton has a large landscape which contains merit, but is not equal to his "Glencoe." He must be spurred, for he is becoming academic, and painting clever pictures in which the sentiment and the nature have been left out. McGrath has one of his monkish pictures—two brothers playing chess. It reveals indications of real knowledge and shows that the artist knows what to try for. He is one of the men who is going to improve and do some fine work. There are some very pleasant pictures by other men—by Castilear, Bricher, Edward Moran, Bradford, De Haas, and others, which we have not space to speak of. There are also pictures by Robbins and Bellows, neither of which are new, both of them having been previously exhibited on many occasions, specially the Robbins, which was on exhibition for a long time at Goupil's. It contains some wonderful painting of foliage. W. T. Richards has two fine water-colors.

THE WAR IN SUMATRA.

The Holland-Atchinese Struggle—The Field of Action.

From the London Times, April 22.

A remarkable incident in modern colonial history is reported from the East Indian Archipelago. A considerable force of Europeans has been defeated, and is now held in check by the army of a native State. The Island of Sumatra is for the most part in the possession of the Dutch; but there remains at least two native States in the northern and north-eastern portions of the island. That in the north is the State of Achen or Atchin. On the 26th of last month the Dutch formally declared war against the Atchinese, and on the 12th of April they were reported to be meeting with some success. They had then captured two Atchinese earthworks, and were planning an advance on the Sultan's palace. Even then, however, they seem to have found their task more formidable than they had anticipated, as they were said to have telegraphed to Batavia for reinforcements. Five days later it was announced that they had suffered a reverse. After capturing some small earthworks they had attempted to storm the chief citadel of the Atchinese, and they were repulsed. The fighting was "most desperate," the losses excessive, and the General in command of the Dutch forces was killed. "Orator," which seems to be the name of this chief citadel, is said to be provided with artillery of large calibre, and is consequently by numerous garrison. They made a desperate defense; and it was not with the garrison only that the Dutch had to deal. Outside the fortress they were assailed on all sides by numerous bands, and they had to send for both military and naval reinforcements. They have since been obliged to abandon their enterprise altogether for the present. At a council of war held in front of Atchin, it was unanimously agreed that after the losses they had sustained their position was untenable, and it was decided to suspend the expedition till the autumn. The Governor-General has ratified this resolution, however, is the approach of the monsoon. This violent wind might interrupt for weeks all communication with the shore, and thus render it impossible to convey supplies to the troops. All that can be done for the present is to maintain the blockade of the coast. The Atchinese, therefore, have for the moment gained a decisive victory. Their enemy is not only defeated, but compelled to withdraw. It must seem very strange that the Dutch should have so signally miscalculated their powers. The State of Atchin, indeed, is not much known in Europe. One of the last and best gazetteers states that "it was formerly a powerful kingdom, but is now nearly extinct." When the Portuguese first resebed Sumatra, in 1509, they found the territory around Atchin ruled by a powerful king, and were probably obtaining a footing in the neighborhood. The Dutch were more fortunate a hundred years later; they were received by the King or Sultan, and Atchinese ambassadors accompanied them on their return. This kingdom, in short, has been powerful ever since Sumatra has been known, and the Dutch, one would think, should have been well acquainted with its resources. It has a fair trade, and, according to these accounts, the people have found means to possess themselves of powerful artillery. The natives of Sumatra are chiefly Malays; but those in the northern parts of the island and Atchin are described as a finer race than the other tribes. They are taller, stouter, and of darker complexion than the rest, and are supposed to have a considerable infusion of Hindoo blood. They are Mahomedans of a somewhat irregular type. It is not a little remarkable that a people thus compounded should have inflicted so severe a check on a European force. The Dutch have gradually extended their territory in the island by taking advantage of the feuds of petty chiefs, and the Atchinese must have conducted their preparations with great cunning to have been completely surprised their adversaries. Of course, there can be but one conclusion to the struggle. The Atchinese may enjoy their victory till the Autumn, though the blockade of their coasts will destroy their trade, and possibly they may retaliate upon the Dutch settlements in the interior. But when danger from the monsoon is over and Autumn arrives, the Dutch Government will not fail to have collected a sufficiently large force to insure success, and resistance must be crushed. It is impossible to witness, without melancholy, these last struggles of native races against the advancing force of European powers. It is the same story, whatever the particular degree of disproportion, whether the Institutes of the civilized Malay, or the Red doe Indians. They inflict their revenge from time to time, but they are sternly overpowered at the last. We are not yet informed what was the cause of quarrel between the Dutch and their Malay neighbors; but it may easily be supposed that the Malays view the power of the Dutch with standing suspicion, and that occasions of dispute are only too ready to hand. The Dutch, however, have generally dealt with their colonies in a spirit which is not well calculated to allay any such jealousies. Atchin, indeed, was not a dependency of Holland, and the return toward them is likely to be materially affected by the general feeling respecting them in the island, and they have not hitherto shown much disposition to adopt the only policy which can disarm native opposition. The Dutch colonies have not, in the sense of the word, been colonies at all. They have been established and maintained almost wholly for the sake of the profit which could be derived from them for the mother country.

TENNESSEE FINANCES.

Circular Letter from Gov. Brown—What Bonds Will be Funded and What Registered.

Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, has issued a circular letter in response to numerous letters of inquiry respecting the finances of that State, in which he says:

Orders have been given for the engraving of the new bonds, and the necessary books are in course of preparation. We will certainly commence funding and registering as early as the first day of July next, perhaps sooner. Notice of the exact date will be given in due time. As to what bonds will be rejected, it is proper to state that those known as the Mineral Home Railroad bonds, amounting to $100,000, and numbered as follows, to wit: From No. 9,861 to 9,865, and from No. 9,895 to 9,960, all of said numbers included, all being green bonds without letter denoting series, and those known as the bonds of the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, amounting to $20,000, and numbered as follows, to wit: From 6,001 to 6,017, inclusive, and numbers, also, 6,506, 7,548, and 7,547, all of green issue—without letter denoting series—as well as the Tennessee Confederate war bonds, will be rejected. If there be any others that may not be registered or funded under the provisions of the funding act, their existence is not known at this department. And when it is remembered that out of more than $13,000,000 retired since the early part of 1870, no such bond has been detected, the presumption is very strong that none such are in existence. The bonds and coupons presented will, however, be carefully inspected, and any found to have been fraudulently issued, or not issued under laws existing at the time they were issued, they will be rejected.

I see no necessity for an extra session of the General Assembly. I believe the Assessment act now in force will develop a largely increased amount of taxable property—ample, under the present law, to meet the necessities of the State. Should I be mistaken in this, however, and should the assessment returns disclose the fact that the revenues will not be sufficient to meet the current wants of the State, after paying the interest as provided for in the Funding act, the General Assembly will certainly be called together in ample time to meet the emergency. No means within the warrant of the constitution and laws that may be necessary, to protect the plighted faith and credit of the State will be neglected or omitted.

The interest maturing July 1, 1874, can and will be met out of the revenues of 1873, even should there be no improvement in the assessment returns, as a very simple calculation (including the taxes on privileges) will readily show. And if any improvement in the Revenue laws should appear necessary to meet the subsequent installments of interest, it can and should be made in the assessments and levies of 1874. In any aspect of the case, therefore, there is no existing necessity for convening the General Assembly in extra session.

A New Boston Notion.

Some of the philanthropic women of Boston have formed a Moral Educational Association, the object being to endeavor to instil a respect for the general principles of morality in every department of life; to seek after and to disseminate, especially among mothers and young people, a knowledge of the Divine laws that should govern human life in the relation of the sexes; to ask of the legislative and executive bodies, national, State, and municipal, the enactment of such statutes as are needful, and the enforcement of such as exist, for the prevention of social vice and the promotion of social purity.

THE ATLANTIC BANK.

Statement of the Receiver—List of Depositors—Amounts Due to Bankers—Special Loans.

There were yesterday but few new facts developed in the affairs of the Atlantic Bank. The investigation of the accounts is still being persevered with by the Receiver and his assistants. The following statement was given to a TIMES reporter yesterday by Receiver Strong:

CONDITION OF THE BANK AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 28, 1873.

Assets.

Bills discounted		$191,592 97
Special loans, ($304,000 securities missing).		343,711 37
Suspense account		74,902 96
Bills receivable		11,424 21
Stocks		9,000 00
United States securities at Washington for circulation		112,000 00
Furniture account		3,750 00
Due from national banks, other banks, and bankers		45,851 47
Cashier's account, $11,000 probably not good		11,068 85
Cash—Atlantic national notes	$924 00	
Other	13,079 00	
Local lenders	70,407 00	
Specie: $75,000 in cashier's tickets	84,742 43	
Fractional currency	4 92 93	
Sundry cash items	4,962 90	
Exchange for Clearing-house	55,785 22	231,201 73
Total		$1,097,303 76

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$900,000 00
Surplus	54,000 00
Circulation	100,000 00
On hand	1,100 00
Outstanding	99,000 00
Dividends unpaid	193 50
Premium account	—897 96
Profit and loss	4,878 23
Deposits, (including uncollected checks)	536,886 54
Certified checks outstanding	49,071 44
Total	$1,097,303 76

As a further asset, there is a lease of the premises occupied by the bank.

The above statement will, of course, be varied by subsequent discoveries.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS.

The following is a complete and correct list of depositors, with the amount of the balance standing to their credit in the bank ledgers:

Ackerman, G. B.	$660 00
Adams, Geo. A.	199 70
Adams, Victor & Co.	1,271 83
Agar, Alex.	1,584 01
Allen, W. L. & Co.	903 07
Allis & Co.	148 11
Allison, Henrietta	600 00
American Baptist Home Mission Society	8,589 98
American Graphite Company	793 66
Andrews, H. C.	6 17
Arnold & Co. (C. 500)	23 10
Armstrong & Anson	1,288 22
Ashland Copper Mining Co.	82 78
Bend, Wm. C.	4 07
Barron's Patent Meat Company	14 58
Beach, E. F. General Agent	4,782 44
Beach, D. M. & C.	148 77
Beadle & Adams	5,151 67
Beebe, A. D.	541 20
Beede, W. and C.	4 07
Behan, J.	4 07
Bergs, J. & F.	4,378 10
Bingham, G. F.	9 00
Bunlinger, A. Executors	992 38
Bliven and Carrington	158 03
Brannan, John A.	14 07
Brewoort Perolman Company	379 06
Brooklyn Baptist Social Union	963 83
Brown, Arthur	97 52
Brown, C. W.	679 00
Brown, E. B. & S.	9 33
Brown, Estate of Elias	89 60
Brown, Executors of M. L.	32 47
Brown, M. P.	208 79
Brumley, S. S.	1,474 85
Buell, A.	91 40
Burchard, M.	84
Bromet, J. M.	34 70
Burt, Edwin C.	683 00
Burt, James M.	25 34
Burt, John W. (C. $109 66)	477 09
Burton, W.	1,000 00
Business dis ac.	2 00
Butler, Cyrus	59 18
Cahn, George	728 58
Capwell, A. B.	300 65
Catherwood, E. B.	31 41
Chandler, J. E.	9 29
Chapel, R. S. Tr.	2,309 28
Clapp, Everett	408 79
Clark, Charles	1,000 00
Clark, Dumont	118 99
Clark, Fanny E.	5 00
Clark, Henry W.	404 01
Clark, M. A.	591 34
Cleary, Wm. P.	4,016 69
Clemmeson, G. W.	278 44
Clinton Oil Co.	43 18
Clinton Oil Company, dis ac.	1 90
Collateral ac.	189 87
Conklin, L. & C., No. 2 ac.	8,974 80
Conklin, L. & C.	483 49
Conklin, L. & C. Co., Treas.	991 14
Continental Life Insurance Co.	37,830 21
Cook, Erastus	214 61
Cory & Co.	1,237 88
Crane, J. S.	44 03
Curtis, George	3,047 07
Cuming, S. S.	645 49
Dana & Co., gold account	1 39
Dana & Co., Currency account	4,426 94
Daniels, John H.	395 08
Daniels, John H., gold account	73 00
Davis, E. P.	70 70
Davis, Geo. (C 900)	25 00
Davis, Geo. & Co.	447 91
Deacon, J. E.	2,491 62
Denman, J. S.	139 05
DeWolf & Co., D. B.	3 34
Dimmick, John C.	297 65
Dixon, W. P., (C 953)	359 45
Doty, Mansfield & Co.	16 89
Kingsland & Co., E. A.	98 68
Kinney, J. P.	53 59
Kinney, Stephen	6 43
Kip, Isaac	1,899 97
Kissam, John T.	1,000 00
Kissam, Jemes S.	679 46
Krahnstover, G. T.	74 00
Kruzuik, A. & Co.	72 73
Laundry account	1,200 00
Lawrence, J. P.	221 75
Lecan & Wetzler	156 40
Libby, Otis & Co., (C'dit $51 61)	15,206 98
Litchfield, E. B.	145 18
Litchfield, E. C.	9,400 27
Litchfield, E. C. Tr.	1,000 00
Little, John Albro	2,554 14
Lloyd, E. H. & Co.	1,026 90
Long Island Oil Co.	1,041 12
Lloyd, Wm.	870 63
Maher, H. B.	9,511 93
Mallory, Chas.	26 70
Martin, C. O.	3,470 96
Martin, Wm. Hammett	39 69
McChannant, J. S.	3,650 15
McEmery, Jas.	4,561 72
McJemsey, E. M.	
Treasurer	9,317 49
McKinney, Chas.	23 63
Merritt, Fitch & Allen	1,642 17
Shepard & Dudley	757 07
Silver, Charles	1,144 66
Summers, H. & J.	7,694 41
Swan, Daniel	6,013 24
Smith, Monam, Tr.	
N. Y. A. Co.	60 01
Smyth, J. K.	24 77
Solomon Bros.	1,221 73
Southworth, J. E.	692 00
Southworth, Mary E.	400 56
Southworth, V.	1,114 56
Story, R. G. & Co., gold	5 78
Stevens, John W., (returned J. W. S. & Bro. $160)	4 61
Stockbridge & Martin	1,618 64
Stockbridge & Martin, gold	12 19
Strong, Pearce, E. C., from fund	159 11
Strong, E. D., L.	770 94
Tainter, F. B.	2,048 59
Tanenbam, Isaac	1,212 97
Taylor, E. K. L.	151 00
Taylor, J. M.	1,550 18
Taylor, J. M., & son, (ctfd. 200)	7,943 71
Tay or, W. S.	1,004 51
Temple, Daniel H.	1,167 00
Torrey, A.	2,021 07
Townsend, W. H.	126 98
Tracy, B., & Co.	1,671 98
Tuttle, J. S.	5 00
Tyler, C.	982 40
Victor, O. J.	207 52
Wait, W. Howard	1,323 15
Wallace, W. S.	5 45
Ward, W. D.	728 40
Waters, W., & Son	578 40
Whiley, Chas. W.	71 56
Whiting, W. H.	1,000 00
Whitlock, N. C.	127 55
Wilkins, M. G.	104 74
Williams, George	1,440 17
Williams, L.	1,140 71
Williamson, S. E., & Goodhart	4,454 71
Wilson, C. C., assignee	6 47
Wilson, C. C., & Co., (ctfd. $87 50)	235 71
Wolf, Chas. G.	241 58
Wording, W. E., (ctfd. $63 49)	114 06
Wyckoff, P., & Bro.	361 25
Wyman, D. W.	2,331 18
Sundry accounts	1,696 99
Total	$411,429 14

The following are the accounts overdrawn:

Backus, Jay S.	$80 01
Frost, L. W.	121 50
Lawrence, Justus	69 92
Root, R. C.	4 21
Scribner, G. Hilton, Southworth, Siousen & Co.	217 65 45 53
Taylor, J. M., (gold)	$93 80
Topham, Charles	4 46
Wallace, F. B., (ctfs. $150)	12 87
Winteringham, D. L.	55 09
Total	$655 04

The following is a list of the amounts due to bankers, &c.:

First National Bank, Albion	$18,538 91
First National Bank, Marengo	3,170 41
H. D. Barti & Co., Trumansburg	3,165 44
J. H. Hungerfords, Corning	21,544 21
National Bank of Vernon	20,574 46
Bunce & Dunbar, Clinton	7,306 34
George L. Burrows & Co., Saginaw	15,864 42
R. E. Burrows, Albion	27 82
Western Union Telegraph Company	9,331 29
Treasury State of New-York	20,258 81
Total	$129,782 02

CERTIFIED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

March 6—B. Murray, Jr., & Co.	$100 28
April 21—Paul F. Todd	100 00
April 24—Henry E. Cook	910 39—$1,110 67
Total	$130,892 69

SPECIAL LOANS.

The following are lists of the special loans granted by the bank as shown by the books:

Sept.	21, 1855	R. C. Root and others
Oct.	16, 1868	Samuel Raynor
March	29, 1869	Justus Lawrence
April	10, 1869	Cyrus Butler
Oct.	8, 1869	Elisha C. Litchfield
Dec	15, 1869	R. C. Root
Jan.	10, 1870	Smith Sheldon
March	17, 1870	Elisha C. Litchfield
June	23, 1870	E. Burrows Brown
July	6, 1870	W. A. Delgaty
Sept.	9, 1870	J. E. Southworth
Oct.	22, 1870	William Savage
Dec.	16, 1870	E. B. Litchfield
March	9, 1871	J. E. Southworth
April	26, 1871	Isaac Tannebaw
May	15, 1871	Newburg Hard Rubber Co.
May	15, 1871	D. M. Wilson
Sept.	29, 1871	D. M. Wilson
Nov.	20, 1871	A. B. Capwell
Nov.	22, 1871	A. B. Capwell
Feb.	8, 1872	Oliver Stark
Feb.	14, 1872	Smith Sheldon
April	12, 1872	V. Sontawort
June	6, 1872	E. B. L. Taylor
Nov.	2, 1872	A. Schermerhorn, agent
Nov.	29, 1872	Henry D. Phelps
Dec.	2, 1872	H. H. Durker
Dec.	4, 1872	J. A. Southworth
Dec.	14, 1872	Sears, Pitch & Langdon
Feb.	15, 1873	S. Teorria & Co.
Feb.	21, 1873	Est. S. P. Mfg Co.
March	10, 1873	J. M. Kartil
March	13, 1873	Lewis Roberts
March	19, 1873	E. S. & M. Collins
March	25, 1873	Samuel Raynor
April	23, 1873	Everett Clapp
Total		$107,401 87

SPECIAL LOANS FOR WHICH SECURITIES ARE MISSING.

Jan.	31, 1868	Merrill, Fitch & Allen
Sept.	2, 1872	B Murray & Co.
Nov.	13, 1872	E. Niles
Dec.	7, 1872	E. B. Buskirk
Dec.	9, 1872	Marlow Powell
Jan.	7, 1873	J. B. Conover
Jan.	24, 1873	E. Niles
Dec.	12, 1873	S. N. Crane
Feb.	3, 1873	Vermilye & Co.
Feb.	20, 1873	S. N. Crane
Feb.	24, 1873	J. B. Conover
Feb.	28, 1873	J. B. Conover
Feb.	14, 1873	L. B. Niles
Feb.	21, 1873	L. B. Niles
Feb.	21, 1873	E. Niles
Feb.	31, 1873	T. D. Bunce
April	1, 1873	W. G. Wiley
April	3, 1873	F. Thorburn
April	8, 1873	E. B. Wallace & Co.
April	14, 1873	B. Murray, Jr., & Co.
Total		$304,000 00

Although the latter list of special loans is the same as that contained in the bank books, yet there is every reason to believe that a large proportion of these loans have been repaid and the securities returned to the parties, leading to the inference that Tainter appropriated the money repaid, and failed to make an entry of the fact of the repayments in the books. Further investigation will be made into this matter, and something like certain data is expected to be reached within a few days.

In addition to the statement mentioned in yesterday's TIMES as regards the facts which led the President to request Tainter to produce his securities and the loan accounts, it is said that for some time previous to the collapse the directors had been anxious to effect a sale of their interest in the bank, and that negotiations were pending even up to the date of the stoppage of the bank with a certain other bank in the Fifth Ward. It is further stated that the negotiations were so far completed that the price of the stock was settled at 115, and that all which remained to be done was to satisfy the purchasers that the assets of the bank were as represented. In furtherance of this end it is supposed the President notified Tainter of the fact that he required to see an examination. The after results have been already told. Whether the above be the true facts of the case or not, it is certain that Mr. Burrows, a director and the largest shareholder of the bank, endeavored to sell his stock shortly before the day of suspension.

The following is a statement showing the condition of the accounts of the directors as they now stand:

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Mr. Southworth, President	$661 00	
Mr. Burrows	77 26	
Mr. Sheldon	30 44	
Mr. Root		$4 21
Mr. Scribner	3,885 35	
Mr. Schermerhorn		217 65
Mr. Frost	121 50	

It is said that the majority of the directors drew out large sums from the bank some two weeks since. The Depositors' Committee intend to inquire into this and other matters which will prove, it is thought, of considerable interest, and lead to somewhat elucidate the present mystery.

In yesterday's TIMES mention was made of a statement to the effect that it was rumored that Tainter's counsel had advised him to secure all the money he could in order to make a better compromise. The statement came from a director of the bank, and was considered authentic.

The statement issued by the receiver differs in some respects from the figures obtained from the books. He puts down the total of the special loans at $343,711 37, but the accounts show the amount to be $411,400 37, or, on the whole, the receiver's account might be much more explicit. In its present shape it is difficult to ascertain the real position of the bank.

Court of General Sessions—An Important Presentment by the Grand Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Rosa Clarke, a domestic indicted for the larceny of clothing valued at $187, the property of Julia De Costa, No. 318 West Forty-eighth-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year. James Jefferson, charged with the larceny of a shawl, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the penitentiary for six months. After some unimportant motions had been heard, the court adjourned for the term.

The General Sessions Grand Jury came into court yesterday, and, having finished the business before them, were discharged, with the thanks of the Court. The foreman handed in a number of ordinary indictments and a presentment having reference to the concert-saloon nuisance. The presentment states that a case had come before the Grand Jury where a man had been robbed of $175 in a concert-saloon. The larceny was admitted, the excuse being that the victim had consumed thirty-four bottles of wine in one evening, for which payment was required. The gentlemen of the grand inquest had taken steps to ascertain how offenders could be punished for this offense, which was a very common one. They found that such houses were licensed by the Board of Excise, which had no power to revoke them. They complain that when descents have been made on such houses, the proprietors have been released by the police justices on the production of a license, and that no power is vested in either the May

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Necessity for a School of Marksmanship—What the State Militia Should Do About Target Practice.

During the late war officers in the field became convinced that target practice was a necessity, and whenever the opportunity offered regiments were exercised in the use of sights, and instruction was practically given as to distance and the proper mode of aim. Despite these endeavors to improve the marksmanship of the troops, the waste of ammunition, compared with actual results, was very great, so that line officers were compelled to caution their men when going into action to fire low in order that the volleys might have a more decided effect, especially when directed against advancing bodies of troops. Still the want of a proper school of marksmanship was always felt; therefore it is not surprising that the recent movement to establish such a school should have been met with favor in the eyes of military men of this City.

The waste of ammunition during a great battle is necessarily large, especially when the troops are variously armed, or are compelled to use muzzle-loaders, as the excitement of an action, and the delay in loading the pieces, invariably throw bodies of infantry into confusion as to their aim. Under these circumstances it was not wonderful that so much lead and powder was expended by the Federal armies with a comparative low rate of casualties. The heavy losses sustained by the Confederate and Union troops in all of the great battles, such as Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, or Coal Harbor resulted from the long continued and close fighting of the contending armies. In the engagements we have mentioned whole brigades and divisions frequently used their muskets at less than 200 yards distance, thus necessarily increasing the average of losses, while the fact that the same troops were thrown to the front once or twice every day during the battle, explains why so many men on both sides were killed and wounded.

During the Franco-German war the average of casualties to the amount of ammunition expended was a decided proof that the German infantry were better trained in marksmanship than those they opposed. It is believed that much of the success attained by the German Generals was owing to this fact as much as anything else, for the surety of aim gave the German infantry greater steadiness, and rendered them cooler while in the tide of battle. These facts tell their own story, and prove beyond all question that a body of infantry carefully and scientifically instructed in the use of the rifle, are vastly superior in every way to troops not possessing these advantages.

The muzzle-loading musket having exhausted its usefulness now that the breech-loading system has been brought to so high a degree of perfection, better marksmanship among the rank and file of our national and State troops is not only desirable, but an absolute necessity. The late European wars, while proving the extraordinary rapidity of fire to be obtained by the use of breech-loaders, also demonstrated the fact that the very accuracy and rapidity of fire which renders these arms so formidable in the hands of trained marksmen, simply results in a waste of ammunition with those unfamiliar with their use, which leaves an army helpless at the decisive moment of battle. All of the European nations, recognizing these facts, have long since instituted a thorough system of instruction in rifle-practice. France, Germany, Switzerland, and England have united in giving to rifle practice a leading position in their systems of military training.

In England the system has risen to national importance, and the Wimbledon contests attract attention all over the world, the British Colonies sending representative men to it to shoot against the home marksmen. It is estimated that the annual meetings on Wimbledon Common have given England no less than 150,000 trained riflemen, who not only fully understand the use of the breech-loader, but have mastered the science of marksmanship in all its details. This reserve force, as it really is, must prove of great value in the future, and it is only natural that the English Government should so esteem it.

Following the example of their brethren at home, the Canadian volunteers have annual meetings in each Province, the winners usually competing at a grand Dominion meeting in the Fall of each year. It is estimated that there are 40,000 volunteers in the Dominion, and fully 40,000 of these men are not only well drilled but at the same time good marksmen in every sense of the word.

In the United States this question of practical and scientific marksmanship is almost entirely overlooked, for though isolated militia commands occasionally devote some attention to the subject, the great body of our militia forces throughout the Union are no better than raw troops, so far as actual use of their weapons is concerned. When a company or regiment is able to execute the manual of arms in a creditable manner, and is sufficiently trained to keep a decent alignment or step, the officers are accustomed to rest upon their laurels, when the fact is they have only half educated the men under their command.

In this State we possess an excellent body of uniformed troops, confessedly the best of all the State organizations, yet very little has been done toward educating the rank and file in the science of marksmanship. The Twenty-second Regiment of this City have led the movement, though the officers were compelled to confine themselves almost entirely to the use of percussion caps, though advantage was always taken of the opportunities afforded whenever the command went into encampment. The Seventh have also given some attention to the matter, though not as thoroughly as could be wished. They had some excuse, however, as indeed had all of the other City regiments, namely, the want of space or conveniences in the armories allotted to their use. Still that is no excuse, for if the members of our National Guard, either in City or country, really desired to perfect themselves in the practical use of their weapons considerable progress could be made.

But the National Guard should go into the movement as part of their studies, and it would form an agreeable relief to the monotony of regular service at drill or parade. Therefore it is to be hoped that the action of our State authorities will reach the desired end. It is conceded by military men that Gov. Dix has taken no action more entitled to public commendation than his efforts to introduce rifle practice as part of the drill of the National Guard. In fact, it reflects great credit upon the military authorities of the State that while this matter has been neglected, even by the regular army, they have been the first to appreciate its importance and adopt a manual upon the subject for use by the National Guard of the State. In the bill introduced in the Legislature under the auspices of Adjt.-Gen. Rathbone, a further effort is made to foster rifle practice throughout the State. It seeks not only to induce the members of the National Guard to go through sufficient practice to familiarize themselves with their weapons, but to build up local rifle associations, and by the offering of local and State prizes for marksmanship, excite emulation upon the subject in both city and country. The plan of the proposed act is mainly that found so successful in Canada. Staff officers are to be appointed, answering to the musketry instructors of the English service, who are to have special charge of rifle practice, supervise all competitions for State prizes, and see that the prescribed regulations are properly carried out. Wherever any rifle association is formed (outside the First and Second Division Districts) which meets the approval of the National Guard authorities, and has sufficient vitality to secure a proper range, the Governor is authorized to issue targets and appurtenances for use on their range, on receiving proper security and under certain the restrictions, range being under supervision and open to use by the National Guard.

The intention is to hold annual matches in each of the division districts of the State, for the division prizes, the winners attending the grand match for the championship of the State, which will take place at Creedmoor, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

As a matter of interest to the National Guard, we append the full text of the bill, which was introduced into the Senate by unanimous consent by Mr. J. Wood. It has been read twice and referred to Committee on the Militia, and also reported favorably from said committee and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

AN ACT for the promotion of rifle practice among the National Guard.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be in the Inspector-General's Department an assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of colonel, in addition to those now prescribed by law, to be known as general inspector of rifle practice, who shall be appointed by the commander-in-chief, and whose commission shall expire with the time for which the Governor may have been elected.

SEC. 2. There shall also be, in each division, a division inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of colonel; to each brigade, a brigade inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of captain, who shall be appointed and hold their commissions in the manner prescribed by law for division and brigade staff officers.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the general inspector of rifle practice to exercise general supervision over the rifle practice of the National Guard; to inspect or cause to be inspected, from time to time, all armories, ranges and practice grounds, and see that the prescribed regulations for rifle practice are carried out by the National Guard, and that proper returns thereof are made, and to report direct to general head-quarters, from time to time, the improvement in the marksmanship among the uniformed forces, together with all other matters appertaining to his duties.

SEC. 4. Commandants of divisions, brigades, regiments, or companies shall furnish to the general inspector of rifle practice such information as he shall require in regard to the rifle practice of their commands, and as to the number and condition of all targets or other military property of the State issued to their respective commands for such purpose, and if, at the conclusion of his inspection of any armory, range, or practice ground, he shall find any property appertaining to rifle practice which ought to be kept therein, or any part of it, missing, injured, unfit for use, or deficient in any respect, or that such range or practice ground is dangerous, he shall forthwith report the facts in respect thereto to general head-quarters. He may, from time to time, examine the officers upon the theory and practice of marksmanship, and upon the system of instruction in rifle practice.

SEC. 5. It shall also be his duty to attend the annual competition for the "State prize," and, as far as practicable, all other general competitions in marksmanship among the National Guard, and see that such competitions are conducted with fairness, and according to the prescribed regulations. He shall make an annual report to general head-quarters, in which he shall state the result of all competitions in marksmanship for any prizes offered by the State, with the names of the winners, together with such suggestions as he may see fit to make.

SEC. 6. The division and brigade inspectors of rifle practice shall have supervision of all matters appertaining to rifle practice within the limits of their respective commands, under the directions of the commandants of such organizations respectively, as above prescribed for the general inspector of rifle practice; they shall report to such general inspector of rifle practice, whenever required by him, the condition of rifle practice in their respective divisions, or brigades, or regiments, and what practice of that description has been carried on during any period, and shall also, at his request, report to him upon any matter properly belonging to his department which may require examination within their respective division, or brigade, or regimental districts. They shall attend the competitions for any prizes that may be offered by the State to the command to which they are attached, and see that the same are conducted with fairness, and according to the prescribed regulations, and report the result of all such prizes, with the names of the winners, together with such suggestions as they may see fit to make.

SEC. 7. Whenever any rifle association shall be formed in any of the Military Divisions of the State, not to exceed one in each Brigade District, and exclusive of the First and Second Division Districts, the formation of which shall be approved by the Inspector of Rifle Practice of such district, and which shall have associated itself with the "National Rifle Association," and shall have secured, by lease or purchase, a suitable range for rifle practice by its members, *which range shall have been approved by the brigade commander of the district in which it is located, and by the general inspector of rifle-practice, the Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized* to direct the purchase and issuing of such targets and other appurtenances for rifle practice, for use upon such range from time to time, as in his opinion may be judicious, and the Controller of the State is hereby authorized and directed to annually draw his warrant in favor of the commissary-general of ordnance, for the sum of *two thousand* dollars, (which is hereby appropriated for such purpose out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise specifically appropriated,) or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purchase of such targets and other appurtenances. And no avenue, street, or public highway shall be laid out, extended into or opened through the grounds of any such range, or those of the National Rifle Association.

SEC. 8. Before any such targets or appurtenances shall be issued as aforesaid, a certified copy of the by-laws and other regulations of such association shall be filed with the Adjutant-General, and must be approved by him, and bonds in such sum as shall be required by the Commissary-General of Ordnance shall be given to him to secure the care and custody of such property.

SEC. 9. The General-Inspector of rifle practice, and the Brigadier-General of the district in which such range is located, must be constituted permanent ex-officio members of the Board of Directors of all such associations before they shall receive any of the benefits of this act, and such brigadier-generals shall be authorized to direct the use of such range by any of the organizations of their command, without compensation, at any time, or for any military purpose that they may see fit.

SEC. 10. For the purpose of preserving the property of the State, and of such rifle associations upon such ranges, and of preventing accidents, the parties employed thereon by such associations are hereby vested with the powers of constables, when in the performance of their duty, and wearing such badge of office as shall be prescribed by the National Rifle Association; and all persons trespassing upon such range, or injuring any of the targets or other property situate thereon, or willfully violating thereon any of the regulations established to secure safety, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 11. The Controller of the State of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to annually draw his warrant in favor of the National Rifle Association *for such sum as may be prescribed by the Governor,* not to exceed the sum of *three thousand dollars* in any one year, which is hereby appropriated for the purpose, out of any moneys in the Treasury not specially appropriated, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building and sheds upon their range for shelter and for the protection of the targets and other property thereon, and also for fencing and maintaining such range. Such moneys shall not be paid on any buildings, sheds, or fencing erected until the plan and specification of such building, sheds, and fencing, together with the contract or contracts therefor, approved by the officers commanding the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard and the adjutant-general, or by a majority thereof, shall be first filed with such Controller; and all such moneys shall only be paid upon drafts drawn by the Treasurer of such association, and countersigned by another of the officers thereof, and one of the officers commanding the first and second divisions aforesaid, and specifying upon their face the purpose for which they are drawn; and which drafts shall, in case they exceed the sum of $100, be accompanied with the vouchers thereof, approved by one of such division commanders, and verified by the oath of the Treasurer of such association, certifying that the sum or sums so ordered to be paid have been expended for labor, materials, or other work actually performed or furnished in the erection of such building, sheds, or fencing.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

The necessity of providing a system by which our citizen soldiery can learn how to shoot, is self-evident. This knowledge, however, cannot be acquired without practice, nor can this practice be had without suitable grounds being provided for the purpose. The plan proposed by the bill is one that has been tested by experience and found successful. The amount to be expended ($5,000) is not large, and is wholly under the control of Gov. Dix and the Adjutant-General. There can be no reasonable objection to the measure becoming a law, while it has many strong arguments in its favor.

THE STATE LINE.

Description of the Ocean Steam-ship Pennsylvania, of the State Line.

The steam-ship Pennsylvania, the pioneer of the State line, arrived at this port on Thursday morning last, and is now lying at her dock, at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn. The State line was organized in the Fall of last year, by a number of New-York and Glasgow merchants. There is probably more stock invested in this line by Americans than in any other ocean steam-ship line now in existence. The steam-ships are all to be named after American States, and the line is called "State" in honor of the United States. The Pennsylvania was built at the ship-yard of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Ship-building Company, at Glasgow, and was launched on the 12th of February last, for the New-York branch of the State line. She is a spar-decked screw-steamer of 2,500 tons burden gross, and about 1,700 tons net. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 350 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 29 feet. Her class is 100A at the English Lloyds, the highest class given to any vessel. She is propelled by a pair of compound engines, direct acting, of 230 nominal horse-power, capable of working up to about 700. The two cylinders are 87 and 44 inches in diameter, and the steam pressure is 65 pounds to the square inch. The stroke is 4 feet. The steam is supplied by two boilers heated by 12 furnaces, and the average consumption of coal per day is 46 tons. The screw is 16 feet in diameter, having a pitch of 25 feet. She is divided into eight water-tight compartments, has three decks, and is a three-masted brigantine. The wheel-house is on the upper deck and the course of the vessel is directed by telegraph by the officer from the bridge. There are eight boats, which are secured by means of a patent fastener, and, if necessary, can be lowered at a minute's notice. She has five steam winches, which are used in loading and reloading cargo, hoisting sails, &c. The saloon is amidships, and extends from side to side. It is a model of beauty, being fitted up in elegant style, and is furnished with a piano, library, mirrors, &c. The state-rooms are elegant, spacious, and well ventilated, and electric bells, connecting with the steward's pantry, are introduced. The vessel also contains a smoking-room, &c., and everything is supplied to conduce to the comfort of the passengers and crew. The steerage passengers are accommodated in the fore part of the vessel. The hospital contains every necessity for any emergency that may arise, and the ventilation throughout the entire ship is excellent. She has accommodations for seventy first-class, thirty-five second, and about 500 steerage passengers.

The Pennsylvania left Glasgow on the 18th ult., and Larne (Ireland) on the 19th, at 6 o'clock P. M., and made the passage out in eleven days and eighteen hours, averaging twelve knots an hour. She brought eighty passengers and 1,200 tons of cargo.

Her officers are as follows: Captain, Andrew G. Braes; Chief Officer, John White; Second Officer, James Knight; Third Officer, Henry C. Banks; Fourth Officer, Alex. McDougal; Chief Engineer, Donald McDonald; Second Engineer, Anderson; Third, Findlay; Fourth, R. McDonald; Surgeon, Anderson; Purser, Bowman; Chief Steward, Hunter.

The vessel will sail for Glasgow on Wednesday next.

Infanticide in Brooklyn.

Two cases of supposed infanticide were brought to light in Brooklyn yesterday. On Thursday Private Detective Curran received an anonymous letter stating that a colored woman, lodging at No. 324 Gold-street, was supposed to have killed her child, born on Sunday night. On going to the house, the detective found that it was occupied by a colored physician named Thomas Raymond, nearly seventy years old, who stated that the woman in question, Susan Brown, came to his house as a patient and lodger four weeks since. He admitted that she had given birth to a child, but this the woman, as well as others in the house, denied. The officer searched the house, and finally found the body of the child in a wooden box, under a heap of rubbish in a corner of the wood-shed in the yard. The doctor was arrested, and a warrant was issued for the woman Brown, who will be taken in custody on her recovery. The doctor says that the child died from natural causes, and that he placed it where it was found to save expense.

On Thursday afternoon a laborer, named Michael Grogan, discovered the dead body of an infant, apparently only a few weeks old, in a soap-box, in the cellar of No. 420 Union-street, a tenement-house, lately occupied by three families, who moved out on Thursday. The body was moved to the Station-house.

THE BLEAKLEY TRIAL.

The Neilson-Place Murder—Opening of the Case for the Defense.

The trial of Robert P. Bleakley for the murder of Maud Merrill, his niece, was continued yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. At the opening of court Mr. Howe, of counsel for the prisoner, commenced his address for the defense. Bleakley, he said, was descended from a family possessing a rich inheritance of family pride, and he was driven to the act he perpetrated by the stain upon his niece's honor after having been robbed of his senses by the thought of her shame. Counsel proceeded to read extracts from the newspapers, being he said determined to show the jury how his client had been prejudiced by the reports of the killing. Judge Brady interrupted the reading and asked what its object was. Counsel replied that the intention was to disabuse the minds of the jurors of any bias that may have been imparted to them by reading the reports. The Judge said that matter had already been disposed of in their selection. Mr. Howe said that after the most anxious consultation it was determined by the defense to present those extracts to the jury. The Judge rejoined that if counsel had concluded to present them they could proceed, although he regarded this proceeding as irrelevant. Counsel continued, and followed the reports with extracts from leading cases in which the defense interposed was the insanity of the accused. Counsel then recounted some of the leading points in the prisoner's career—the bringing out of his nieces, the deceased's conduct, and the prisoner's effort to reclaim her.

The first witness called was Mary Ann Freedom, a housekeeper at —— West Twenty-sixth-street, a house of ill repute kept by Sarah Wilbur. The deceased was living there in the Summer of 1872. Bleakley called there three or four times in the Fall. He talked with his niece, and she told witness he wanted her to leave there. Witness, having been told by the niece of conversations between herself and Bleakley, was asked to relate what she was told.

The District-Attorney objected, and the question was excluded. Counsel said it was their desire to show how Bleakley stepped from sanity to insanity. The witness said that Maud Merrill went to live with her on the 26th April, and left in the Fall. The prisoner called three or four times, and the deceased afterward said her uncle wanted to reform her.

Mrs. Ellen Wallace, No. 25 De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn, testified that she had known Bleakley for about two years. He and Lottie used to visit her house. Once when he called he cried, and appeared very much depressed. He said Lottie was the cause of it all. He came again with crape on his hat, and witness knowing that his sister had died shortly before, sympathized with him. Lottie, who was with him, said he had a pistol. Mrs. Wallace asked him to put it away, as her children were running about and might be injured by him. He replied that he would injure no one but himself, and took out the pistol and put it to his ear. Mrs. Wallace screamed, and he put it in his pocket again. When her husband arrived he took the pistol away from Bleakley.

John W. Leaycraft, No. 238 Water-street, Brooklyn, a letter-carrier, testified that he knew Bleakley for several years. He saw him a few days prior to the shooting, and he talked loosely about the disgrace his niece had brought upon him. He said her mother was bad, and she seemed determined to go to the bad too. When cross-examined, the witness could not remember in what respect Bleakley's conversation differed from any ordinary person's talk. Dr. Samuel J. Brady, a Brooklyn police surgeon, testified that he was present at the Police Central Office in Brooklyn when Bleakley entered. He appeared quite calm and indifferent. He talked of his sister's death, and seemed to pay no attention to his own position. He appeared to this witness more like a man who felt he had done his duty than one charged with crime. He talked with the reporters about all his affairs quite unconcernedly.

William B. Marsh, an intimate friend of Bleakley for ten years, testified that he met him in front of Raymond-street Jail the morning of Rogers' execution. Witness asked Bleakley if he wanted to witness the hanging, and he said he had trouble enough himself, and did not want to see any one suffer. Bleakley then walked off abruptly. He was asked whether he had ever heard persons express themselves on the question of his sanity. The question was excluded. He said he had spoken himself about the subject; but he was not permitted to state what he had said. Bleakley once told the witness that he believed there was a conspiracy in the Navy-yard, where he had worked, to keep him out of employment. Catherine J. Ackerman, who knew him about ten years ago, testified that she met him at a surprise party four or five years since, and she thought he acted strangely, for when she went to tax the gentlemen present for the music, he asked to be omitted. Dennis P. Sullivan, an ex-policeman of Brooklyn, who served in one of the thirty-day regiments, knew Bleakley then. He was the fifer of the company, and behaved quite respectably. Oscar E. Hodgkins, at whose house the surprise party mentioned by Mrs. Ackerman was held, testified that Bleakley used often to speak to him about his troubles. He said his sister in Ireland was badly treated by her husband, and he left to bring her out here. When he returned he told Mr. Hodgkins he had been arrested for abduction. His conduct at the surprise party was then made the subject of investigation, and Mr. Hodgkins said: "Bleakley was not Bleakley that night." "Judging from his acts," counsel for the accused asked, "what was the witness' opinion as to his rationality?" The question was objected to and excluded, the Court holding that a lay witness could only be questioned in regard to the particular acts, and should not be permitted to express a general opinion from those acts. A great many efforts were made to put the question so as to bring it within the rule, but it was invariably excluded. Judge Brady said he thought they were refining pretty nicely, but he meant to apply the rule as he understood it, and his understanding of it would not permit a lay witness to give a general opinion.

Mr. William Wallace stated that he found employment for Bleakley in the Navy-yard when he first became acquainted with him, and Bleakley afterward made him his confidant. He told him that his sister had committed suicide on account of Lottie's shame. Mr. Wallace corroborated his wife's evidence respecting the taking of the pistol from the prisoner.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

The Melrose Homicide—The Inquest and Verdict.

The investigation of the cause of death of John Morrison, the fireman, was yesterday resumed at Morrisania, before the jury impaneled by Coroner Miller. Mrs. Ehrhart, the wife of the prisoner, was sworn, and stated that after her husband had retired on Monday night he was disturbed by some intruder on the premises, and the consequent barking of the dog, and on going to the back door he found some one there and ordered him off. Subsequently he was again aroused, and on going to the yard a second time he found three persons there, and had an altercation with them, when an attack was made upon him by them. One of them knocked him down with the trumpet; that he then succeeded in wrenching the trumpet away and took it into the house, when stones were thrown through the windows and doors. One of the stones came near killing one of the children, when the prisoner seized a knife from the table, and went out and stabbed Morrison with it. The fireman had annoyed him on former occasions, and after applying in vain to the authorities for protection, he had sent his revolver to be repaired, in order that he might protect himself and his family with it, but he had not obtained it at the time of this affray. The jury rendered a verdict that John Morrison came to his death from hemorrhage from wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of Lawrence Ehrhart. Mr. J. B. Brown, one of the jurors, at the same time remarked that the prisoner was provoked to the commission of the fatal assault, and acted in defense of himself and his family. Coroner Miller then committed the prisoner to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Caution to Street-Contractors.

Elizabeth White, of Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, sued Peter Farley, a contractor, for $5,000 for injuries received by plaintiff from being struck by a piece of rock driven through her window. The defendant had been excavating in the neighborhood, and it was alleged that the careless manner in which the rocks were blasted caused the injuries complained of. The case was tried yesterday, before Judge J. F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, and the jury returned a verdict for $1,300.

How New-Jersey Deals with Professional Thieves.

At the last session of the New-Jersey Legislature a law was passed authorizing the commitment to the County Jail, for short terms, as suspicious characters, of persons known to be thieves, but against whom no specific act could be proven, although circumstances might warrant their arrest. Under this law Francis Keating, John Schmidt, Edward Carter, Morris O'Connell and James Wheeler were yesterday committed to Hudson County Jail for sixty days each. They had been arrested as pick-pockets at the docks of the German Steam-ship Company, in Hoboken. The local officers failed to prove any offense against the prisoners, but they were recognized as professional thieves by several officers belonging to the New-York force.

Thomas Madigan, a suspected river thief, was found under the Cardiff dock at Jersey City, yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock. Subsequently a boat, in which were several knives and a large maul, was found tied to a post under the dock. Madigan denied any knowledge of the boat or its contents. He was committed to the work-house for ninety days under the new law relating to suspicious characters.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Awards Made Yesterday—The Work of the Committee Concluded.

The following awards were made by the Indian Commissioner yesterday:

V. G. Arnold & Co., New-York, $555, 900 barrels of coffee at 21.50 cents per pound.

Frank Chapman, Los Vegos, New-Mexico, transportation from Pueblo, Col., to Fort Defiance, New-Mexico, $1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, 1,200,000 pounds XX flour, 100,000 pounds per month for Red Cloud Agency, at $2 40 per 100 pounds, delivered at Sioux City; 1,200,000 pounds XX flour per Whetstone Agency, $2 40 per 100 pounds.

Dehan & Tate, Philadelphia, 10,100 pounds annuity tobacco, at 33 cents. Franklin MacVey & Co., Chicago, 69,200 pounds tobacco, at 43¼ cents, delivered at Chicago.

Gen. B. Jones, Sioux City, 90,400 pounds fine salt, delivered at Sioux City, 1 1-6 cents per pound.

E. C. Knight & Co., Philadelphia, 1,133,000 pounds sugar, at 8 74-100 cents per pound. P. H. Kelly, St. Paul, 2,000,000 pounds XX flour, 166,663 pounds per month, delivered at Milk River Agency, Montana, at $4 70 per 100 pounds; 480,000 pounds, 40,000 pounds per month, at $3 17½; 600,000 pounds for Upper Missouri Agency, 50,000 pounds per month, $3 17½; 1,200,000 pounds for Grand River, 100,000 pounds per month, $3 17½; 700,000 pounds Cheyenne River, 58,000 pounds per month, at $3 17½.

Jos. Leech, Sioux City, 75,000 bushels good wheat at 71¼ cents at Sioux City.

H. C. Lovell, Colorado, transportation from Pueblo, Col., to Los Pinos, at $1 20 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

John H. Martin, Cheyenne, 276,000 pounds of flour, 23,000 pounds per month, Upper Arkansas Agency, at $3 25; 500,000 pounds XX flour, 41,666 pounds per month, for Kiowa Agency, at $3 25; 138,300 pounds, 11,525 pounds per month for Wichita Agency, delivered at Kansas City.

D. J. McCann, Nebraska City, transportation from Cheyenne to Red Cloud Agency, at $1 20 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

George Marshall, Council Bluffs, transportation from Fort Randall, Dakota, to Whetstone Agency, at $1 12 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

A. H. Wilder, St. Paul, transportation to all points on the Missouri River at special rates.

The work of the Purchasing Committee of the Indian Board, Messrs. Stuart, Campbell, Farwell, and Dodge, is now concluded in this City, but the Board will remain here for some days.

The Dispute Between the Brooklyn Controller and Tax-Collector.

The long-standing dispute between Controller Schroeder and Tax-Collector Burrows, of Brooklyn, was ended yesterday by a decision of Judge Pratt directing the latter to pay over to the City Treasurer daily all moneys collected by him. It will be remembered that when the Controller first demanded this daily return of the collector, the latter refused to comply, on the ground that the variety of shapes in which money was paid for taxes rendered daily compliance impracticable. Collector Burrows, thinking his position tenable, and expecting judicial indorsement, requested the Common Council to instruct the Corporation Counsel to apply for a mandamus compelling him to comply with the Controller's request. The case was fully argued, and Judge Pratt decided that a mandamus issue, compelling a daily return of moneys collected by the Tax Collector, the ground being that a compliance with the law requiring such return is feasible, as the statute contemplates the receipt of money only for taxes.

The Tax-Collector says he shall take no appeal, but will apply to the Common Council for additional help, and will not receive on any day more than he can return to the City Treasurer. The receipts of his office average annually between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

The Community of Kittanning Alarmed.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, May 1.

A few days ago the Mayor of Kittanning received a letter from this city, signed Thomas Jones, stating that the writer was a New-York private detective, and that he had information in his possession which justified him in notifying his Honor that there were at that time three noted New-York thieves in this city, who proposed, on or about the 28th of the month, to make a visit to Kittanning. Their purpose was robbery, and arson if necessary. Mr. Jones' letter was written upon a Monongahela House letter-head, and accompanying it was a printed circular giving Judge Kirkpatrick and one other, of Pittsburg, and quite a number of New-York gentlemen as references. The Mayor, upon the receipt of this mysterious letter, became alarmed, and waited upon the business men of the place to warn them of their danger. No news of a midnight raid on the town has as yet reached here, and there is good reason, therefore, to believe that Kittanning is safe.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Involuntary Cases.—3873, Weed vs. Wilder et al.; 3920, The Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Baxter; 3922, Hoguet et al. vs. Runkel; 3945, Simpson et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3948, King et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3964, Austin vs. Funk et al.; 3980, Crook vs. Smith; 3986, Veit vs. Homann et al.; 3991, Strom et al. vs. The Manhattan Sewing-machine Company; 4007, Seebacher vs. Daly; 4008, Herriman vs. Dingee; 4010, Baldwin et al. vs. Nichols; 4011, Schroeder vs. Schedel; 4014, Dornin vs. Cox; 4015, Lane et al. vs. Brown et al.; 4016, Schafer et al. vs. Moos; 4017, Perrine vs. Cox.—Argument Calendar.—3896, Westervelt vs. Westervelt et al.; 3960, Laddock et al. vs. Burtis et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 2.

By Judge Danforth.

Benheim vs. Adelsberger; motion granted.

Brown vs. Wing; motion granted, with five per cent extra allowance.

Ward vs. Seward; temporary injunction vacated and motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Gill vs. Kelly; order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs to defendant.

Same vs. Same; place of trial changed to the County of Rensselaer; no costs of motion.

Same vs. Same; reference granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Kindberg vs. Weinberger et al., Mitchell vs. Bergman; orders settled.

By Judge Fancher.

Bartlett vs. O'Neill; memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 2.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Duncan et al. vs. Wright & Tremaine; order granting motion.

Riggs vs. Saley; order removing cause to United States Circuit Court.

Newcombe vs. Lakey; order appointing receiver.

Dietz vs. Dietz; order of reference.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 284.—*Merritt et al. vs. Schooner Mary Evelyn, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a libel to recover for the loss of the sloop Ethan Allen, occasioned by a collision with the schooner in the channel east of Blackwell's Island, at the entrance of Long Island Sound, in September, 1868. The Circuit Court affirmed a decree of the District Court dismissing the libel. That decree is here reversed, the Court holding that the captain of the Evelyn was at fault in concluding that the Allen would go to the Blackwell's Island side of the channel, and that there was plenty of room for her there. This theory of his, upon which he acted and manœuvred his vessel, was the occasion of the collision.

Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

The Chief-Justice announced the following amendment to the eighth rule of the court:

That hereafter, in all cases brought to this court by writ of error or appeal, to review any judgment or decree, the clerk of the court by which such judgment or decree was rendered, shall annex to and transmit with the record a copy of the opinion or opinions filed in the case.

No. 259.—*Wager et al. vs. Hall.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—This was an affirmance of a decree in favor of Hall, the assignee in bankruptcy of one Lakin, as against the appellants, who held property mortgaged to them by the bankrupt, the Court sustaining the finding of the court below, that the mortgage was made when Lakin was insolvent, and known to be so by the mortgagees. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 484.—*Roddadent et al. vs. Hearit et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—Motion to dismiss denied.

No. 455.—*Merritt et al. vs. Petty et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Eastern District of New-York.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 566.—*Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago vs. Comstock et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 2—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89⅞; new 5s, 89⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American securities quiet and steady; quotations unchanged.

PARIS, May 2.—The Bourse opened firmer. Rentes, 54f. 45c., and closed at 54f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 60,000 bales, including 7,000 for export and 6,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 741,000 bales, including 342,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 108,000 bales, including 56,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 8d.@11s. 10d. ℔ cental for average California White, and 12s. for Club do. Corn, 27s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 72s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 40s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Pork, 68s. ℔ bbl. for New Mess. Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, April and May, at 9d.; and from New-Orleans, April and May, at 9¼d. The stock at sea, bound to this port, is 577,000 bales, including 328,000 American. Actual exports, 7,000 bales.

3½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but unchanged.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 11,000 quarters, including 5,000 American. Cotton—The market for Cotton to arrive is quieter. Of the sales to-day, 7,000 bales were American. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, all of which were American.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 40s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, May 2—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 42s. 6d.@43s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 2.—Petroleum, 42½f. for fine pale American.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 2, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	23	Tar, bbls.	1,070
Copper, bbls.	14	Moss, bales	45
Cotton, bales	2,350	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	99	Oil-cake, pkgs.	502
Eggs, bbls.	4,359	Pork, pkgs.	371
Beans, bbls.	80	Beef, pkgs.	103
Flour, bbls.	10,703	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,347
Meal, bbls.	427	Lard, tcs.	939
Wheat, bushels	21,880	Lard, kegs	155
Corn, bushels	21,000	Butter, pkgs.	1,548
Oats, bushels	39,572	Cheese, pkgs.	992
Hemp, bales	8	Tallow, pkgs.	354
Hops, bales	64	Stearine, pkgs.	51
Hides, No.	1,612	Peanuts, bags	311
Hides, bdls.	201	Starch, pkgs.	1,600
Skins, bdls.	16	Tobacco, hhds.	482
Oil, bbls.	100	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,190
Resin, bbls.	1,568	Wool, bales	173
Spirits Turp., bbls.	53	Whisky, bbls.	410

BEESWAX—Has been in demand and quoted at 36½c.@38c. for Yellow; fancy lots held higher.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been comparatively active in most lines since our last, fine goods selling quite promptly, and at remunerative rates, and prices on seasonable goods generally showing firmness, both in private dealing and through the auction rooms. The reports from Boston are of a restricted movement: "Orders are still received from various sections, and there is some demand from the New-England trade, but as a whole there is less animation than usual at this season, and all branches of the business are conducted with the utmost caution. The Upper-leather and Calf-skin markets are dull, but full prices are obtained for Sole-leather, as the foreign demand prevents any accumulation."

CANDLES—Have been selling in a jobbing way at former rates, including Adamantine, 10 ounces, at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 25c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearine, 18c.@29c. ℔ ℔.

COAL—Domestic product has been fairly active and firm; Foreign dull. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $18@$20; do. Gas do. at $15@$18; Anthracite, from yard, $5@$6 50 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—A firm but quiet market noted from first hands; 700 bags Rio, by the Alice, sold on private terms, leaving the stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, 69,124 bags. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ℔ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17¼c.@19¼c., gold; Java, 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@19¼c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., gold. Jobbing trade fair.

COTTON—A moderate business has been reported for early delivery at about former figures. Sales, 1,093 bales, (of which 40 bales were to arrive,) including 826 bales to shippers, 254 bales to spinners, 11 bales to speculators, and 102 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been fair, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@3 16c. ℔ ℔., closing rather more steadily. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 15,000 bales, (of which 2,800 bales last evening and 12,200 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18 9-16c.@18⅝c., June at 18¾c.@18 13-16c., July at 18 15-16c., August at 18⅞c.@18 13-16c., and September at 17¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,359 bales, including 834 bales from Norfolk and 1,525 per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 10,039 bales, and this week 46,972 bales, against 46,633 bales the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 3,248,751 bales, against 2,565,171 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15	15	15
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	18	18
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	18¾
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞	22⅛

EGGS—Supplies have been augmented, and values have favored buyers, on a moderate trade. We quote from 14c.@16c. for fair ordinary to very choice marks of Southern, Western, and near-by stock, with the main call for really good to prime stock at 15c.@15½c. ℔ dozen.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Firmer, and in fair request; sales, 1,000 boxes at $2 50@$2 55, currency.

FRUIT—There has been a limited movement noted, with prices quoted somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 30; 900 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 35@$2 40; 60 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.; small lots of Tarragona Almonds at 18½c.; 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8c.; 5 cases English Citron at 37c.; small lots of Brazil Nuts at 6¼c., and 100 cases Sardines, including half boxes at 30¼c., and quarter do. at 19½c.@20c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 30; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 45 ℔ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7¼c.; Currants at 6⅛c.; Figs at 3¼c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8c. Almonds at 18½c.@32½c.; Filberts at 12c.@12¼c.; Brazil Nuts at 6¼c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been on a limited scale, with prices favoring buyers, especially on the less desirable grades of stock, which have been offered more urgently, in part from dock and store, and quoted irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25, chiefly $6@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 30; good to very fancy do., $7 40@$8 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7 35, chiefly at $7@$7 25; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 40 ℔ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 00@$5 40
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 25
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 25
Extra State	6 90@ 8 25
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 25@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 00@ 7 40
Extra Western shipping brands	6 50@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 45@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 00@12 50

Southern Flour has been without notable alteration as to values, but has been comparatively dull, the dealings having been almost wholly in small lots, to meet the more pressing wants of buyers. Sales, 700 bbls., at $6@$8 25 for very poor to very choice shipping, and $8 25@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ℔ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been in light demand, with fair to very choice extra quoted at $8 75 ℔ bbl....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 90@$6 for Fancy; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly of the better grades....Corn-meal has been in fair demand, at from $3 10@$3 50 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $3 20@$3 40 for White do., $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, $3 40 for Caloric, $3 65@$3 70 for Fancy do., and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 750 bbls....Bag-meal in request in a jobbing way, at from $1 25@$1 28 for coarse, $1 30@$1 35 for Yellow, $1 30@$1 40 for White. Oatmeal quiet at $7 50@$8 50.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been rather more confidently sought after, especially for prompt delivery, and mainly for shipment, though in part for milling, at a shade better prices for good to strictly prime samples, which have been in light stock. Winter Wheat has been held with firmness, on a limited offering and a moderate call, chiefly from millers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 68 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with $1 70 bid for do., afloat; $1 67 for fair ordinary do., car stock; $1 63@$1 64 for No. 2 Chicago spring, car lots; $1 64 for good Minnesota Spring; $1 55@$1 59 for fair to choice No. 3 Spring; $2 20 for White California; $2 for ordinary White Michigan, car lots, with choice to fancy grades quoted at $2 25@$2 30 ℔ bushel. For forward delivery, no further sales transpired since the dealings for early May noted in our last; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, all May options, quoted at $1 60 bid, and all June do., $1 58 bid, with holders asking 2c.@5c. a bushel more....Corn has been quite dull and quoted heavy. The demand has been mostly for home trade account, and confined, for the most part, to small lots of new. Sales have been reported since our last of only 29,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western; 71c.@72c for new Yellow do.; 58c. for unsound Mixed Western, in store, for distillery purposes, with 67c. bid and 68c. asked for prime old Mixed Western, in store, and 65c. bid for prime sail Mixed Western, deliverable third week in May....Rye quiet, buyers and sellers disagreeing about prices. Prime Canada, in bond, held at $1, with 95c. bid....Nothing really new in Barley. ....Small lots of State Malt sold at 90c.@$1....New Oats have been in more demand, and steadier as to price, with sales reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels at 50c.@52c., chiefly at 51c. for new Mixed Western; 49c.@51c., mainly at 51c., for new Black do.; 53c.@54½c., mainly at 53½c., for new White do. Old Stock altogether nominal....Feed has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at from $20@$26 ℔ ton, showing less firmness.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade in Bale Hay has been moderate; prime stock offered with reserve; other grades arriving in fair amounts. Straw in rather limited request; first quality Bale Hay quoted at barges and depots at $1 30@$1 40; second quality Bale Hay at $1 15@$1 25; Clover at 75c.@90c.; Shipping, prime, at 95c.; Shipping, second prime, at 65c.; Rye Straw at $1 05@$1 10; Rye Straw, short, at 85c.@90c.; Oat Straw at 80c., ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Apart from sales of 1,100 bales Jute Butts at 2c.@2 1-16c., currency, no further dealings of moment were reported; prices quoted as before. American quoted at $120@125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 10½c.; Sisal, 8¼c., gold; Jute, 2¼c.@5c.; Jute Butts, 2c.@2⅛c., currency, ℔ ℔. North River Flax, 15c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@16c; Canadian, 15c.@18c.; sales, 1,000 bales Jute on private terms.

HOPS—A fair jobbing trade has been noted, chiefly to supply the more pressing wants of buyers for prompt use, on a generally steady basis as to values. The week's receipts of domestic have been 254 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 21,919 bales. The imports of foreign during the week have been 80 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,239 bales. The week's exports hence have been 606 bales, all old stock. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1872, 10c.@15c.; old Olds, 5c.@10c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian nominal at 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@55c., ℔ ℔. The stock of California new here is said to be down to 150 bales, and of old domestic Hops, to about 12,000 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has not been much animation in this line since our last. Supplies of most articles have been increasing gradually. Holders have shown firmness, as a rule, and quotations have been without material alteration.

LEATHER—The main call for supplies has been from manufacturers, the export inquiry having fallen off. Purchases have been made in very moderate amount, to meet the urgent requirements of buyers. Prices have not varied materially on any description of stock. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 28c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., currency, ℔ ℔.

METALS—Copper has been dull and lower; 20,000 ℔s. Lake sold at 32½c.@33c., with English quoted at 30½c.@30¾c....Scotch Pig-iron has been offered with some show of urgency on the part of sellers, depressing prices, the demand having been limited; sales, 400 tons Glengarnock and Eglinton at $49@$50 and $49. Other kinds quiet within the previous range. We quote Glengarnock Pig at $49@$51; Eglinton do. at $49@$50; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $40@$48; Wrought Scrap at $52@$55; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$85. ....Pig-lead quiet at 6⅛c., gold, for ordinary foreign; sales, 50 tons....Spelter inactive at 7¾c., gold....Pig-tin dull, with Straits quoted at 32c.@32½c., and English at 32c., gold....Tin Plates very quiet; sales, 250 boxes Charcoal and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 75@$12 25; Charcoal Terne, $10@$10 75. Coke, $9 75@$10 50; Coke Terne, $8 50@$9 75, gold, ℔ box.... Zinc dull; 10 casks Mussulman sold at 9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Has been in good request at very full prices for the better grades, which have been in most favor with purchasers. Sales, 224 hhds. prime Porto Rico, and 679 bbls. New-Orleans on private terms, and 29 bbls. do., in lots, at 78c.@80c. ℔ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, interior to fancy, 55c.@80c., chiefly very good to choice, in full lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c., and English Islands at 28c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A somewhat freer movement has been noted in Resin at about steady rates; sales, 2,000 bbls. Strained, part good, at $3 20, delivered, and 1,000 Low Nos. 2 and 1, on private terms....Tar has been quoted about as before on a quiet market.... Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, quoted at 52c.@52½c.; sales, 80 bbls. at the latter price.

OILS—In most descriptions there has been a restricted trade, without any remarkable alterations as to values. Crude Whale quoted at 63c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to very choice Winter Lard-oil at 76c.@82c.; Red-oil at 42c.; Saponified, 48c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at $1@$1 01, in casks and bbls. Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@57½c.; Crude Cotton seed at 45c.@46½c.; Yellow and White at 49c.@59c., ℔ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¼c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk quoted at 10⅛c.@11c. on, however, a dull market. A sale of 2,500 bbls. shipping Crude was reported at 14½c....Refined dull at 20¼c.@21c. here, and 20¾c. at Philadelphia, early delivery....Refined in cases quiet at 27c.@27¼c.... City Naphtha, 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery, but quoted about steady, with sales reported of 100 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $19; 37 bbls. ordinary do. at $18 75; 125 bbls. Sour Mess at $17; with Western Prime Mess offered at $18....For forward delivery, trade has been confined to 250 bbls. Western Mess, May option; and 250 bbls. do., June, at $18 75 ℔ bbl.; market somewhat irregular....City Dressed Hogs quoted at 7¾c.@8c., on a moderate inquiry. Nothing new in Western....Cut-meats have been very quiet, but about steady in price, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¼c.; 2,000 Smoked do., at 8¼c.@9c.; 2,100 Smoked Hams at 14c.@14½c.; 1,400 Fresh Hams, mostly 12-lb. averages, at 11¼c. ℔ ℔.... Bacon has been dull and heavy, with sales reported of only 250 boxes Long Clear, in lots, at 9¾c.@10c., and 50 boxes Light Long Rib at 10¼c....Lard has been in less confident demand and easier in price, especially Western product, which has been offered with more freedom. Sales have been reported since our last, of 700 tcs. Western Steam at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c., with Western Kettle quoted at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; 290 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, at 9⅜c.; 124 tcs. No. 1 on private terms. And for forward delivery, equal to about 5,250 tcs. Western Steam, May options, at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c., chiefly at 9⅜c.; 1,500 tcs. do., June, at 9⅝c., closing with 9⅝c. bid; 500 tcs. do., June, (resale of contract,) on private terms, and 1,500 tcs. do., July, at 10c.@10⅛c., closing at 10c. ℔ ℔....In Beef products, there has been a very slow movement noted, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $9 50@$11 for New Mess, at $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands. ....Butter has been rather easier in price, on a fair offering of stock, and quite moderate inquiry; New Butter quoted at 34c.@40c. for fair to strictly prime State; 40c.@42c. for fancy lots, and 27c.@33c. for Western; Old quoted within the range of from 25c.@42c, for fair to choice State; and 43c.@45c. for fancy lots. ....Cheese has met with a fair demand, especially the finer makes, which have been held with more firmness. We quote new State Factory at 10c.@15½c.; State Dairy at 6c.@12c. And old product thus: 9c.@16c. for ordinary to strictly prime State Factory, and 8c.@14½c. for State Dairy, and 12c.@15½c. for good to strictly choice Western Factory, ℔ ℔., the outside prices for selections, in job lots.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	—May 1, 1873.— Total New.	Total Old and New.	—Grand total— Last mo'th.	This date last ye'r.
Clear	798	816	379	344
Mess	9,257	40,272	34,838	50,641
Thin Mess	334	334	633	1,722
Prime Mess	2,283	2,285	1,764	5,588
Prime	2,971	2,971	686	4,877
Rumps	1,324	1,324	1,220	212
Refuse Mess	130	1,345	1,761	667
Refuse Prime Mess	150	150	40	125
Refuse Prime	132	148	166	177
Other Refuse	419	420	140	183
Unmspected	10,485	10,485	15,7 1	13 317
Grand total, bbls.	28,273	60,700	57,3 8	77,855

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	5,414	17,503	14,773	20,953
Rep. Chicago do.	....	....	256	....
Refuse Mess	678	795	358	1,693
Refuse Prime	....	18	....	....
Other refuse	35	45	167	693
Tcs. Prime Mess	5,799	9,038	9,227	13,321
Country Mess	997	997	845	1,243
Uninspected tcs.	388	338	5 429	12,604
Uninspected, bbls.	1,718	1,861	4,188	6,809
Grand total	15,029	31,335	35,213	56,3 3

SALT—Has been in generally good request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 60@$3 25, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ℔ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory filled at $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SUGARS—Raw have been strong in price, on restricted offerings, but less active. Sales have been reported of 958 hhds. and 1,704 boxes, including 471 hhds. good common to fully fair refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; 391 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 1,704 boxes do. at 9c.@9⅝c., and 16 hhds. Demerara, choice grocery stock, at 10⅛c. ℔ ℔. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅝c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock, 8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 12 and 13, 8⅝c.@9⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Powdered quoted up to 11⅛c.; Crushed at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's, 10¾c.@10⅞c., and Yellows at 9⅛c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—An active inquiry has been noted for prime to choice Tallow, with limited offerings noted, on a very firm market. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 ℔s. very good to prime at 9c.@9 1-16c., with choice lots quoted at 9⅛c. ℔ ℔.... Stearine quoted steady but quiet....Of Grease, equal to 180 pks. sold at 6c.@6⅛c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in moderate request at steady rates, partly for shipment; 400 hhds. sold at 7c.@14c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds slow of sale within the previous range; 100 cases 1871 Seed-leaf Sundries sold at 15c.; 100 cases 1870 do. at 9c.@10c., and 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 80c.@$1 02½. Manufactured quiet at former rates. Messrs. M. Rader & Son, (who are removing to No. 133 Pearl-street,) have prepared the following statement of

Exports of Tobacco from the Port of New-York in April.

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales, &c.	Lbs. Manf.
Great Britain	937	24	20	369,236
Germany	613	123	2,268	4,314
France	43	....	....	....
Spain	1,857	....	....	....
Belgium	516	....	....	9 840
Holland	49	....	....	....
Mediterranean	322	866	....	45,891
West Indies	61	20	621	88,928
South America	40	116	742	71,122
B. N. A. Prov.	54	....	....	21,228
Africa	17	....	....	8,033
Grand total	4,519	1,149	3,270	617,471

WHISKY—Steady at 92c; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A rather freer movement was noted in the way of berth freights, and a general steady basis as to rates, with the offerings consisting mainly of Grain, Provisions, Cotton, and Resin. There was not much inquiry noted for tonnage for any purpose, but the available supply was comparatively limited, and owners were, as a rule, quite firm in their views. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard at 30s. ℔ ton; and by steam, 120 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℔ ℔.; 470 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 1,600 boxes Cheese at 45s. ℔ ton; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℔ 280 ℔s., deliverable to vessel about the middle of May, and 50 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,046 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, 495 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Matanzas, at 47s. 6d....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9d. ℔ bushel, and 4,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9¾d. ℔ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 500 boxes Cheese, via Liverpool, at 70s. ℔ ton; and 55 bales Hops at ⅜d. ℔ ℔. Also, an American ship, 1,812 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 8d. for Corn, and 8½d. for Wheat, ℔ bushel....For the Clyde, a Norwegian bark, 496 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Matanzas, at 47s. 6d....For Bristol, a British steam-ship, 1,489 tons, reported placed on the berth for general cargo....For Falmouth and orders, a British bark, 450 tons, a British brig, 190 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 385 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana, at 45s.; a British bark, 575 tons, and two Norwegian barks, 460 and 445 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Matanzas, at 51s.@52s. 6d. ....For Cork and orders some bids were reported for vessels for Grain, from Montreal, on the basis of 7s. 9d. ℔ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 491 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,100 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 50 tons Wet-salted Hides at 42s. 6d. ℔ ton; 100 tons Dry-salted Hides at ⅜c. ℔ ℔., and 2,700 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. ℔ 280 ℔s. Also, the Swedish steam-ship Bylgia, 984 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Rotterdam, by steam, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ℔ bushel. Also, the Dutch steam-ship Castor, 944 tons net, announced as to be placed on the berth for general cargo....For Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 490 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, at $27....For ports north of Hatteras, two British barks, 555 and 474 tons, and three American barks, 600, 648, and 431 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $6 50@$6 75; an American schooner, 330 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $4 25, and a British schooner, 195 tons, with Melado, from do., at $6 75.... For New-York, an American brig, 243 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $6, and a British brig, 127 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $4.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 2, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon trade opened slow in horned Cattle, and several of the lots to hand remained unsold; on this forenoon there was no improvement in the condition of trade, and all of the Beeves to hand were not cleared off. Prices ranged from 10½c.@13c. ℔ ℔., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 8¼ cwt., on 55 ℔s. to 58 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were dull on yesterday and continued so to-day; a few sales were effected from $30@$55 ℔ head, including the calves. Veals were forced off at low rates, and the market closed dull; prices from 5c.@8c. ℔ ℔., quality medium. Sheep still slow from 5c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. for shorn Sheep, and from 6½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. for woolly Sheep. Spring Lambs in demand from 16c.@18c. ℔ ℔. Live Hogs nominal on yesterday forenoon from 6c.@6¼c. ℔ ℔.; City dressed firm from 7½c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Trade on this forenoon opened active, with Live Hogs worth from 6c.@6¼c. ℔ ℔.; City dressed from 7½c.@7¾c.@8c. ℔ ℔., light weights included.

SALES.

J. N. Dalbey held on sale 56 Cherokee Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold for N. Morris 100 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔., weights from 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; 209 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@13c. ℔ ℔., weights from 6¾ to 8¾ cwt.; 78 Illinois Steers, fair to good, from 12c.@13c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. B. Hunter 384 fat Missouri Steers, from 11⅛c.@12½c. ℔ ℔., weights from 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Bender & Co. 87 Texan Steers at 10½c. ℔ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for J. Newton 15 coarse Missouri Steers at 11c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for J. C. Norris 34 common Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for selves, 287 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@13c. ℔ ℔.; W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 193 Cherokee Steers at 10½c. ℔ ℔. weight 5¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for N. Morris 107 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@12½c. ℔ ℔., weights from 6¾ to 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 67 Texan Steers at 11c. ℔ D., weight 6 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold 35 Sheep, weight 4,510 ℔s., at 6½c. ℔ ℔.; 285 woolly Sheep, weight 30,310 ℔s., at 7⅛c. ℔ ℔.; 31 Lambs, weight 1,420 ℔s., at 17½c. ℔ ℔.; 12 Lambs, weight 560 ℔s., at 18c. ℔ ℔. Kase & Houver sold 4 Lambs, weight 180 ℔s. at 16c. ℔ ℔.; 25 Lambs, weight 1,125 ℔s., at 18c. ℔ ℔.; 14 coarse Jersey Ewes, weight 1,250 ℔s., at 6c. ℔ ℔.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 441 Sheep, weight 39,204 ℔s., at 5c. ℔ ℔.; 118 Sheep, weight 10,148 ℔s., at 6⅛c. ℔ ℔.; 179 Sheep, weight 20,586 ℔s., at 6c. ℔ ℔.; 183 woolly Sheep, weight 15,188 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℔ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,137 head of horned Cattle, 4,160 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards, 272 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, 224 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 32 cars reported to arrive, 782 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 9,690 head, or 570 cars, against 551 cars for the same time last week; market flat and dull, and not sufficient sales to make quotable prices; there were no buyers in attendance; nearly all the stock in the yards was shipped East in first hands; sales, 77 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,125 to 1,378 ℔s., at $5 50@$6; 14 head Illinois Bulls, averaging 1,501 ℔s., at $4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,000 head, against 18,200 head for the same time last week; the market closed dull and heavy at $4 50@$6 50 for Western-clipped Sheep, and $5 50@$6 50 for Western-wooled Sheep; no sales reported. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 27,200 head, against 20,800 head for the same time last week; the market continues dull and the pens are full of stock; buyers are holding off and very cautious; prices rule at $5 25@$5 60; sales 200 head Missouri Hogs, averaging 195 ℔s., at $5 60; 246 head Ohio Hogs, averaging 195 ℔s., at $5 50.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Cattle very dull; receipts, 2,000 head; a few fair, fleshy Steers and Oxen sold at $4 75@$5 20; good to choice shipping Steers, $5 30@$5 60; market closed inactive; shipments yesterday, 3,000 head. Hogs fairly active; receipts, 11,000; the prices range from $4@$5 50 for common to choice; the most of the sales were at $5 10@$5 20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; market very quiet, and prices unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, lower, but irregular, closing firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 24, cash or May; $1 26½, June. No. 3 Spring, $1 15@$1 15½; Rejected, 98c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 38c., cash or May; 40⅛c., June; Rejected, 34c.; No. 1 Canal, 30c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 at 31¾c.@31⅞c., cash; 33⅞c., June; Rejected, 30c. Rye dull; no sales except choice sample at 71c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Fall, fresh, 80c. Pork dull and declining; closed firm, nominally $17 75@$17 85 cash; $18 bid, June. Lard quiet; nominally $9 05@$9 10; sales at $9 20, June. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; sales, Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 8⅛c., both loose. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky in good demand; sales at 87c.@87½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 233,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm; choice White, $2 30@$2 15; fair to prime do., $1 90@$2 05; choice Amber, $2 10@$2 15; good to prime Red, $1 90@$1 95; common to fair do., $1 70@$1 85; Western Red, $1 80@$1 90; do. Amber, $1 95@$2. Corn in good demand; firm and scarce. Southern White, 68c.; do. Yellow, 64c. Mixed Western, 64½c. on the spot. Oats firm and in good demand; Southern, 48c.@51c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@50c.; do. White 52c.@53c. Rye firmer at 85c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $18 75@$19. Bulk Meats held—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon in improved demand and firmer; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@15c. Lard quiet but firm; 9⅛c.@9½c. Western Butter weak, and heavy receipts, but prices unchanged. Whisky—Sales at 90½c.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged; business small. Wheat dull and drooping; only sample lots sold. Corn firmer for bulk; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 37c., on track; 43c. sacked. Oats a fraction better for bulk; sales of No. 2 at 31½c.@32c., on track; 35c. sacked. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky firm at 87c. Pork quiet; no demand for round lots; jobbing sales at $18 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 6⅜c. Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Bacon firm; not much doing; sales of cash lots at 8c. for Shoulders, 10⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c. for Clear Sides; sales of Shoulders at 8¼c., buyer May; 8⅝c., seller August; 9c., seller September. Lard nominal. Hogs lower at $4 40@$5 25. Cattle dull and unchanged; sales of Texans at $2@$5; fair to extra Native Beeves, $4 25@$7. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 3,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 75@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $1 50@$10. Wheat scarce; sales 700 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, in store, at $1 55; quoted—Western Spring, on track, $1 50; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 52@$1 55; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 90. Corn—Market bare; one small lot Western, on track, sold at 56½c. Oats firm; sales, 1,000 bushels Western Mixed at 46@46½c.; 750 bushels Mixed State, on track, at 42c. Barley steady; Canada, 85c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 84c.@88c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye; sales nominal at 85c. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; Prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance of the market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Quercitron Bark, No. 1, in fair demand, at $32 50. Clover-seed dull at 8½c.@9c. Timothy held at $4 50. Flax-seed, absence of business for want of stock, wanted at $2 25. Flour in improved demand; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 25@$8 75; High grades, $9 75@$11. Wheat firm; Red, $2; Amber, $2 05; White, $2 10@$2 15. Rye steady at 95c. Corn active; Yellow, 64c.@65c. Oats unchanged; White, 52c.; Mixed, 48c.@50c. Groceries quiet. Molasses—Sales, 300 hhds. and 400 tcs. Cuba at 31c. Provisions less active and downward tendency. Petroleum held at 14c. for Crude; 19¾c.@20c. for Refined. Whisky held at 94c. for Western, in iron.

OSWEGO, May 2.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of 2 cars White Canada at $1 86; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 70; No. 2 do., $1 65. Corn unchanged; sales of 3,200 bushels Western at 60c.; 1,600 bushels do. at 60½c.@61c. Barley quiet. Up-lake Canada held at $1 05. Corn-meal $1 30 ℔ cwt. for bolted, and $1 25 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged at $21 for Shorts, $22 for Shipstuffs, and $23 for Middling, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts by Lake—31,500 bushels Wheat, 12,200 bushels Rye, 396,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2.—Flour active; sales of Family Extra at $6 50; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $9. Wheat nominal at $1 50@$1 65 for Red and White on arrival. Corn active and firm at 55c.@57c. for shelled and sacked. Oats steady at 42c.@45 for sacked. Rye firm at 80c. Provisions firm; Pork sold at $18 50@$19. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 8⅛c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. packed. Sugar-cured Hams held at 14c.@14½c.; Fancy advanced to 15c.; Plain sold at 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats sold at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c. for Clear Sides, loose; ⅜c. higher for packed. Lard—Sales of Tierce at 9⅜c.@9½c.; Keg, 10⅜c.@11c. Steam, 9c.; order lots, ⅛c. higher. Whisky firm at 88c.

TOLEDO, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 3 White Michigan at $1 58; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 71¼; seller June, $1 74½@$1 75½; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 88; No. 2 Red, $1 71@$1 72. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales at High Mixed, spot, at 45½c.; seller June, 46c.; seller July, 47c.; seller August, 48c.; Low Mixed, spot, 45c.; seller August, 48c.; Yellow, 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 40¼c. for No. 2; seller June. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Flour in fair demand and higher at $7 50@$7 85. Wheat firm at $1 58@$1 72. Rye firm at 83c. Oats firm and unchanged. Barley firm. Butter steady. Provisions firm and less active. Pork held at $18 50. Lard quiet but firm; sales of Steam at 9c; generally held at 9⅛c.; Kettle, 9⅜c. Bulk Meats firm; held at 7c. for Shoulders; 9⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon held firmly at 8c. for Shoulders; 9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅛c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 36¼; No. 2 at $1 26¾. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 31c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 69c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring at 88c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 98@$1 99; No. 1 White, $1 89; Amber Michigan, $1 74¼. Corn steady at 47½c.@48c. Oats in good demand at 37½c.@38. Freights—Wheat to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Wheat, no export demand; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 75; No. 2 Red, $1 66. Corn dull and nominal at 51c.@53c. Oats dull and nominal at 45c. for No. 1, 43c. for No. 2. Petroleum steady; sales of standard White, in car lots, at 16¼c.; small lots 3c.@4c. higher; Ohio State Test Oil, 25c.@25½c.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Flour active and higher; sales at $5@$10. Corn dull at 57c.@58c. Oats firm and scarce. Pork firm and scarce; sales at $19 50@$19 75. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—Market for Wheat quiet but steady. Rye quiet. Corn is in more active request, with sales on private terms. Nothing done in Barley, Malt, or Oats.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—Cotton in good demand; prices irregular; Ordinary, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.@15⅝c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; Middling, 18⅜c. Net receipts, 2,322 bales; gross, 2,371 bales; exports, coastwise, 107 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 150,394 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,893 bales; gross, 23,607 bales; exports to Great Britain, 17,896 bales; to the Continent, 15,155 bales; coastwise, 2,237 bales; sales, 20,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18⅜c.; Low Middling, 17⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; Ordinary, 15c. Net receipts, 548 bales; exports, coastwise, 363 bales; sales, 483 bales; stock, 34,090 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,360 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,062 bales; coastwise, 1,919 bales; sales, 3,635 bales.

MOBILE, May 2.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 16⅞c.; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 485 bales; exports, coastwise, 581 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 32,912 bales; weekly net receipts, 3,822 bales; gross, 3,835 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,890 bales; sales, 3,500 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Cotton active; Middling, 17⅜c.@17½c.; receipts, 1,015 bales; shipments, 915 bales; stock, 1872, 14,421 bales; 1873, 35,119 bales; weekly receipts, 6,153 bales; shipments, 6,536 bales; sales, 7,000 bales.

GALVESTON, May 2.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.@15c.; net receipts, 382 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 50,883 bales; weekly net receipts, 3,180 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,416 bales; to the continent, 555 bales; coastwise, 2,285 bales; sales, 1,700 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, 530 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 23,274 bales; weekly net receipts, 3,604 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,120 bales; sales, 1,400 bales.

SELMA, May 2.—Cotton—Weekly receipts, 1,194 bales; shipments, 405 bales; stock, 1872, 1,208 bales; 1873, 2,607 bales

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

Amusements: This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée at 1½—DAVID GARRICK, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Isaval, Miss Fanny Deane. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price. Matinee at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ARRAH—Messrs. Maffit, Barrymore, Mlle. Lulu. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel. Matinée at 1½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON—Panorama of Ireland. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Bret Harte—"The Argonauts of '49."

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT—Mr. F. Bergner, Miss Anna Mehlig, Miss A. Stirling.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We take the liberty of calling our readers' attention to the first of our series of letters from Vienna. In it will be found the record of observations on many minor points of exceeding interest, as well as some pertinent hints for visitors to the Austrian capital.

The Police Justices' bill has at last been passed to a third reading. The bill in its present form is not exactly the simple and effective measure for which we have steadily contended, but still it represents an enormous gain to the cause of Reform. The reorganization of the Police Department effected under the charter would have failed of half its effect had the justices' courts been allowed to remain in their present hands. Now, we shall have a chance, when a criminal is committed, to see him promptly and justly dealt with, and the dangerous farce of working our lower courts as mere political machines will, let us hope, be at an end.

An important case, that of the First National Bank of Lyons, Iowa, vs. the Ocean National Bank of this City, was settled yesterday, before Judge LAWRENCE, by a verdict for the plaintiff for $53,208 68—the full amount claimed. The ground of the suit was that the Ocean Bank had allowed itself to be robbed of bonds deposited for safe keeping by the plaintiff, on invitation of the defendant. The defense was that the property was guarded with the same diligence as the defendant's own; but the verdict tends to establish the doctrine that this is not sufficient, but that it must be proven that the care exercised by the custodian is reasonably adequate, whether the care for his own property be greater or less. Considering the great sums banks allow themselves to become guardians of, this decision is a significant one.

A brief and brilliant campaign has just been made by the Coopers' Trade Union of this City for the establishment of one of the most arbitrary and unjustifiable demands ever made by a similar organization. Two years ago, on the occasion of a strike, the master-coopers of this City began to purchase Eastern-made syrup barrels to supply to sugar-refiners. These can now be furnished at about seven per cent. less than similar barrels can be made here, and the coopers determined to drive them out of the market, in order to secure employment for themselves in making barrels to supply their place. They accordingly refused to work for any master dealing in these barrels, and have for the present carried their point. They now announce that their next step will be to compel all union men to leave the employ of any sugar-refiner who uses Eastern-made barrels, or of any master who supplies other barrels to refiners who use Eastern-made barrels. And this is said to be a free country!

The bill supplemental to the police clauses of the charter contains some necessary provisions, and one highly unnecessary if not obnoxious section. It is a peculiar merit of the new charter that it establishes, for the first time, beyond all possibility of cavil, the principle that no payments of City moneys can be made except on vouchers duly filed in the Department of Finance. Section 7 of this supplemental act re-establishes, for the benefit of the Police Department, the vicious usage of paying over money in lump sums, to be disbursed by a special treasurer, on his own audit and at his own discretion. This is inconsistent with the system of administrative checks created by the new charter, and the section which proposes to violate that system ought to be stricken out.

Mr. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, does not intend to give up his back pay. He has explained that he thinks himself legally entitled to it, that he has earned it, that there was no specific or implied contract that he would not accept an advance, and, finally, that the same thing has often been done before. We are sorry for Mr. SHELLABARGER'S decision. It is perfectly true that each Congress has the right to vote money into the pockets of its members, as an increase of salary. It is to our mind equally true that the exercise of such a power is unseemly, and, as a precedent, dangerous in the last degree.

Some few of the minor Republican papers are just now indulging in sneers at the expense of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS of which they ought to be heartily ashamed. Mr. CURTIS has done a great deal of valuable and unselfish work for his country. His labors in connection with the civil service reform were a part of this, for which his fellow-citizens, and especially those of the Republican Party, owe him a debt of gratitude. He has shown a degree of good sense, fidelity to sound principle, and personal disinterestedness that is only too rare in our public men, and he deserves, as he enjoys, the hearty respect of the most intelligent portion of the American public.

The United States and the Railways.

The power of the several States over the railways of which they have authorized the construction is, as we have already pointed out, and as a few of the railway companies themselves admit, complete and well-grounded. It must be evident to any one, however, who considers for a moment the scope and purpose of our great railway system, that, if a remedy for railroad abuses is to come from governmental action, it can hardly be from that of the States. The extended freight lines which drain the grain-producing country of the West are, indeed, controlled by companies chartered in one or other of three seaboard States, within which lie the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. But the connections and leased properties of these roads reach across every State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and exist by means of contracts authorized by a score of States, and by the Federal law as well. It is difficult, if not impossible, to believe that any system of control by State legislation could be contrived, harmonious and efficient enough to properly regulate these extended lines. The only other recourse, as far as governmental control is concerned, is to the Government of the United States.

And here it may well be recognized on the threshold of the discussion that the whole subject is involved in peculiar difficulties, which can only be solved by the utmost patience and good faith on all sides. The Federal Government is presumed to find authority for all its action in the Constitution of the United States. This Constitution must be interpreted, according to all precedent, by the intent of its authors. As a matter of fact, there was no intent of any kind with reference to Federal control of railways in the minds of the framers of the Constitution, and could not be. Any construction which has in the past sustained the power of Congress to deal with this class of subjects has been of the broadest character—so broad in fact that it may well be questioned whether its bases are not in great part outside of the Constitution entirely. It is nevertheless true that Congress has found in the Constitution authority for dealing with precisely this kind of subjects, and that in doing so it encountered no opposition from any party in the country, and but little criticism from either the Press or public men. It was within the past decade that Congress authorized, almost without opposition, the gift of public property and the loan of public credit to railroad corporations, and took as security for the payment of the loan a mortgage on the roads. The Government is to day preparing to prosecute these corporations for impairing the value of that security. These acts contemplate the contingent ownership of the roads in question, and the suit proceeds solely on the assumption that the Government has rights and interests in the management of the roads. Now this legislation rests on no written and express authority of the Constitution. It derives its sanction entirely from certain general powers for the regulation of commerce, the establishment of post-roads, the provision for military transportation, and, still more broadly, the care of the general welfare of the country. To the exercise of these general powers of Congress it was held that the power to aid in the construction of transcontinental railways was necessary and proper, and, therefore, authorized.

A similar construction of the Constitution had already obtained in a class of cases of nearly the same character. The power of Congress to levy taxes for the improvement of harbors and rivers, the erection of light-houses, the survey and mapping of the coast line of the country, and for kindred expenditures, rests altogether on inference. To a great extent the application which has been made of this power was not and could not have been contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. The occasion for such application on any such scale, or in any such direction as it has actually taken, could not have been conceived by the most daring mind in the Convention of 1787.

The exercise of inferential authority by Congress is, therefore, not a novel nor a clearly unreasonable thing. But in order to justify a supervision of the railways of the country in the interest of the public, and in *quasi* hostility to the corporations, it must be borne in mind an entirely new application of the doctrine is demanded. Logically, the case is clear. If the interests of the public give Congress the right to help build railroads, the same interests may give it the right to purchase them. If, also, in "regulating commerce," Congress can levy taxes to construct railroads, it can, not unreasonably, prescribe the conduct of railroads, and to this power the roads can oppose no higher rights than they derive from the State Governments which charter them. But no such unanimity would attend the attempt to exercise the power to control the roads as existed when Congress sought to aid them. The roads themselves would furnish a powerful, compact, and persistent opposition. Difficulties which no one cared to raise in the case of former action would be raised at every step in regard to this. The end could be reached, if at all, only as the result of a long, arduous, and stormy struggle. Those, therefore, who seek in Federal control the remedy for railway oppression would do well to recognize the complicated nature of the great task before them. It is not worth while to undertake it at all unless they see its magnitude and are prepared to grapple with it.

The Supplement to the Charter Again.

The more the act to "amend" the charter is looked into, the more objectionable does it become. There is, first, the clause about filling vacancies in the Board of Aldermen. The charter places the nominations for such vacancies in the hands of the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the board, while the supplementary act proposes to give the board itself the unrestricted power of filling vacancies in its own ranks. The matter ought, unquestionably, to be left as the charter has settled it. A plan that is just and proper in regard to heads of departments, is equally applicable to the temporary filling of vacancies in the Board of Aldermen. Passing by some very unimportant amendments introduced apparently with the view of floating a highly ill-advised piece of legislation, take sections 8 and 14 of the new bill as illustrations of political trickery. Both these sections relate to the wording of a very important and beneficial provision in the new charter. That provision compels the head of any department who has any work to be done or supplies to be furnished over the value of $1,000, to call for public bids and proposals for such work or supplies. Section 14 of the new act modifies this provision so as to substitute $5,000 for $1,000, as the minimum value for which it is necessary to invite contracts. Now, it is notorious that five-sixths of the jobbing-work done and the supplies furnished under the authority of the Department of Public Works, and other branches of the City Government, would be removed from the arena of public competition under the proposed amendment. It is hardly necessary to say that this would open up a boundless field for jobbery, and would be equally an outrage upon the taxpayers and upon the honest contractors for City work or supplies. But, while section 14 says *five* thousand dollars, section 8 of the new bill inserts a reference to the same provision in another part of the charter, and states the limit for contract work at *one* thousand dollars, for the purpose, apparently, of concealing the nature of the trick perpetrated in the section a little lower down.

The only provision of the new bill which is of sufficient utility to be pressed upon the notice of the Legislature is that which repeals section 108 of the charter. That section reads as follows: "No real estate or buildings, other than such as are exempted by *general* law, shall be exempt from taxation." There are a good many deserving institutions of a benevolent character, which have been under *special* laws justly exempted from taxation, and it is claimed that under the operation of section 108 these institutions would be compelled to pay taxes. Hence the necessity for its repeal. But, in the first place, the Tax Commissioners' books have already been made up for the year, and all exemptions have been duly allowed for. Even if the Legislature failed to pass a special law repealing this section, no injustice would be done to anybody by letting the matter stand over till next session. And further, the fact that this supplementary law contains one or two verbal corrections of a necessary character, and one section framed in the public interest, is no reason why it should be allowed to give new facilities for plundering the tax-payers in its really vital provisions. There should be an energetic protest against allowing any head of department to give out large contracts on the ground of personal caprice or corrupt favoritism. There should be an equally decided resistance to the concluding sections of the new act, which restore in almost its original dimensions the Corporation advertising swindle, and which angle out the Commissioner of Public Works among all the other executive officers for a place in the Board of Apportionment. If this be the kind of service for which Mr. VAN NORT is required at Albany, the sooner he resumes the discharge of functions which he is paid for performing the better. If he chooses to appear as the constant mentor and personal associate of Senator WOODIN, that is chiefly his own affair. But he ought, meanwhile, to publicly request a leave of absence from the Department of Public Works. The sentiment of New-York tax-payers is not in that condition at present when a public official can safely venture to take a big salary out of the people and employ his time in conspiring against them in return for such payment.

Lightning Rods.

The experience of a century has conclusively shown that a good lightning-rod, properly placed and connected with the ground, completely fulfills its purpose. On the other hand, lightning-rods carelessly constructed, and unscientifically arranged, are not only useless, but actually invite destruction upon what they profess to protect. The lightning-rod fulfills two essentially different offices—it acts both as a *prophylactic* and a *remedy*; it is intended to prevent, if possible, the lightning from striking, and, if not, to make its striking harmless. The first object it attains, in most cases, by silently discharging the threatening cloud, gradually drawing off its electricity, and so disarming it; the other, by furnishing to free a passage to the earth that when a cloud, too heavily charged, and too swift in its approach for coaxing, does pour out its wrath, the lightning will pass off harmlessly; for it does damage only when its course is obstructed. For the purpose of *preventing* lightning a small rod is just as efficacious as a large one, if only it is well elevated above the highest part of the building, and is provided with a sharp point gilded or tipped with platinum. There is a patent "magnetic point," which is a very good one and well made, though the "magnetism" is simple quackery and of no use whatever. If such a point, properly placed, is connected thoroughly to the ground by a conductor no larger than an ordinary telegraph wire, it will silently discharge nine out of ten of all the thunder-clouds that come within its range; the tenth, however, will very likely be too strongly charged and approach too rapidly, in which case the rod will be struck and melted, and the building damaged or destroyed.

Security against such a catastrophe requires that the rod, if of iron, should be not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, (an inch is better,) or, if of copper, from five-sixteenths to one-half an inch; the iron rod should weigh at least five pounds to the yard, and the copper, one. It makes very little difference what the form of the conductor may be, whether round or square, or in flat sheets, though there is a slight advantage in causing it to expose considerable surface, since when powerful currents are passed through a wire its central filaments do not perform quite their due proportion of the work. It is not true, however, as many lightning-rod makers assert, that only the surface of the rod is efficacious. The lightning-rod ought to be continuous throughout, or if jointed the joints should be so carefully made as to render the continuity virtually perfect; otherwise, when lightning strikes, a great amount of heat is developed at the joints, and the building may be fired or the rod melted. The wire ropes that are now much used as lightning conductors admirably fulfill this condition of continuity, and when large enough are as good as anything can be; several of small diameter, of course, give the same protection as a single large one, and in some respects are better.

Where houses are provided with metallic water-spouts, these ought to be included in the conducting chain; if they are not, they are really dangerous, the danger being that a portion of the discharge will leap from the rod to the gutter upon the roof, doing damage there, and then following the spout, again produce a dangerous discharge in passing to the ground. The rod, therefore, should be carefully connected with the roof gutter, and the terminal of the water-spout with the ground. If the rod at any point of its course passes near (*i. e.* within three or four feet) of the gas or water pipes, it should be connected with them at the remotest point from the ground where the approach occurs; it must be connected to *both* the gas and water pipes, if it comes near them both. If this precaution is neglected, the building will almost certainly be fired by the lightning striking from the rod to the pipe through the wall. More than a dozen accidents of this kind have happened during the year. But the most dangerous, and at the same time most common, defect of a lightning-rod, lies in an insufficient connection with the ground. Earth, even when moist, is so poor a conductor of electricity that the conditions of security can be fulfilled only by giving a vastly greater surface of contact between the rod and the soil than is usual: indeed, the proper arrangement of matters at the lower end of the rod involves more trouble and expense than all the rest, and is very seldom thoroughly done. The rod should be carried horizontally a foot or two under the surface to a distance of eight or ten feet from the foundation walls. Here a pit should be dug four or five feet square, penetrating to moist earth. Carry the rod down the centre of this pit to the bottom, and throw in a cart-load of scraps of sheet-iron and tin, and you will accomplish the end as well and cheaply as in any manner we know of. A cart-load of charcoal will answer the same purpose. There is also a patent ground connection for lightning-rods, which is very good, consisting of circular disks of iron, cast with numerous spikes and projections, so as to expose a large surface. These disks, each about a foot and a half in diameter, and perforated in the centre, are strung along the underground portion of the rod at the distance of a foot or two from each other. Four or five of them are sufficient, if the soil is moist.

After the rod is once thoroughly put up it will require no further attention, except occasional examination at the point where it enters the earth. Here it is very likely to rust off, and if it becomes seriously corroded must be repaired. Considering the expense of putting up a thoroughly protective rod, it is certainly a fair question whether in locations not extraordinarily exposed, it may not be best to content oneself with a rod designed simply as a preventive, and leave the insurance companies to meet the greater but rarer risks.

Mr. Plimsoll's Crusade.

The first fruit of Mr PLIMSOLL'S crusade against the reckless selfishness of ship-owners was reported by cable a day or two since. The steamer *Andes*, which was about to sail from Queenstown for Philadelphia, was compelled to defer her departure until she had discharged a part of her cargo, her crew having refused to proceed in her on the ground that she was overloaded. Had not Mr. PLIMSOLL created a public sentiment, which sustained the action of the crew of the *Andes*, it is extremely improbable that her owners would have consented to lighten the overburdened ship.

The Englishman does not care of the ship-

lute power of a ship-owner to send a crew to certain death in a rotten or overloaded ship until Mr. PLIMSOLL began his noble effort to reform the abuses of British commerce. He has published, broadcast the shameful fact that there is absolutely no law in England to compel ship-owners to build, equip, load or man their ships except as they see fit. A man may build a ship of rotten timber fastened with iron nails; he may load her down to the water's edge; he may ship a crew too small to manage any vessel of her size in heavy weather, and he may then send her to sea, to be the coffin of her crew. There is no law that can interfere with him, and if his sailors refuse to proceed in the ship they can be imprisoned. As a matter of fact ships are constantly built in a manner that renders them unfit to go to sea. Old and worn-out vessels that are morally certain to founder in a heavy sea, are daily bought by unscrupulous men and dispatched upon long and dangerous voyages. Vessels are constantly sent out of port loaded to within a few inches of the water; the owners knowing and counting upon the imminent probability that they will founder. The vicious system of underwriting, by which a dozen underwriters insure a vessel to a small amount each, renders it a thankless and unprofitable task for any underwriter to resist payment in case of loss. Partly through sheer recklessness, and partly in pursuance of a premeditated purpose to cheat the underwriters, unseaworthy ships are constantly sent out from British ports, their owners being either indifferent to their fate, or directly anxious that they should be lost. The array of facts which Mr. PLIMSOLL has presented in proof of these assertions is frightful, and must create an indignation which will compel Parliament to protect British seamen from the rapacity and recklessness of British merchants.

Now, although our merchant fleet consists almost exclusively of coasting vessels, there is abundant reason why we should take a warm interest in Mr. PLIMSOLL'S efforts, and should inquire into the necessity of a like movement to secure the safety of seamen and passengers on board American vessels. We still have one ocean steam-ship company, and there is certainly room to inquire whether the recent disasters to the Pacific Mail steamers were due to causes which legislation might have prevented. The traveling public has, however, an especial interest in any effort to secure the safety of the steamers plying between American and English ports, nearly all of which are English built and owned. How many of these steamers have been cut in two and lengthened?—a process nearly certain to render a ship fatally weak. How many of them are built upon improper models, and are excessively long in proportion to their breadth? To what extent are they properly equipped and manned, and how often do they leave port leaking or overloaded? We know already that the White Star steamers are nearly eleven times longer than they are broad; but the public does not know how many steamers belonging to that and other lines leave port in a condition unfit to cope with the dangers of the sea. If Mr. PLIMSOLL'S efforts to secure a system of official inspection shall succeed, those Americans who take passage on board of English steamers will have reason to honor his energy and devotion in a noble cause.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

The almanac assures us that Spring has come, and, if we doubted, as might well be, the faith of that venerable impostor, there are signs enough to confirm the advent of the delightful season of romance and rheumatism. The rains and influenzas that usher in our merry month of May, the bravery of new bonnets, and the light fusillade of coughs and sneezes that begin to diversify our public entertainments, the green things that make their appearance in the parks and markets, and more profusely in the poet's corners of country newspapers—these are indubitable proofs that Spring has actually come. But a more certain evidence even than these is the verdancy which from day to day refreshes and relieves the sterility of the police reports, and which indicates the annual invasion of that singular person from the rural districts, who every year gathers up all his available cash and brings it down to confer upon the first sharper who accosts him in this wicked City.

This year it appears to be Westchester County that has the honor of heading the inflowing tide of rustic innocence. On last Monday "a well-known citizen" of Yonkers was strolling contemplatively through Nassau-street, admiring, perhaps, the architectural splendors of the old Post-office, or suffering himself to be allured by the golden temptation of the oranges, fifteen for a quarter, that form a chief delight of that favored locality. Presently to him there came the usual well-dressed young man with the familiar face and the still more familiar manner. Detaching the well-known citizen from more purely æsthetic joys, the well-dressed young man invited him to the pleasures of friendship. He explained with engaging affability that he was about to buy a farm in Orange County, and would his friend, the well-known citizen, lend him the benefit of his well-known judgment? A map of the property was to be inspected at a neighboring office. Of course, the well-known citizen assented eagerly, as he always does, to this flattering proposal, and going with his kind young friend to the office indicated, proceeded with touching docility to despoil himself for the benefit of the Philistines. First, he took out his pocket-book and laid it on the table, and, if permitted, would doubtless have stripped himself of all his jewelry, and perhaps the major part of his clothing. But a precipitate Philistine rashly pounced upon the pocket-book, and as he strenuously declined to return it, this guileless citizen began to suspect that something was wrong. So he retired musing sadly upon the sinfulness of the town, and disposed to dwell upon his reminiscences of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The pocket-book thus rudely ecclesiated contained nearly $500 in checks upon a country bank. These, upon presentation for payment on Wednesday afternoon, were stopped, and led to the arrest of one of the rogues. Were it not for the interests of justice one might almost regret that a person capable of such arrant stupidity should come off so easily as this particular victim appears to have done. There can be no sympathy felt for losses incurred through fatuity like his. The trick is one that has been exposed a hundred times, and is, indeed, of that sweet transparency that an infant might see through and deride. Yet this well-known citizen has been gulled by it like his thousands of predecessors, and is, indeed, only the forerunner of a long line of other well-known citizens destined to fall a prey to the glib familiarity of the well-dressed young man. The thing is really phenomenal, and our only counsel to rural persons of this confiding strain is either to bring no money with them, or else to take before starting a solemn oath on the family almanac never while in town to recognize a single familiar face, and to repel sternly all advances from well-dressed young men. This may make their civic sojourn a trifle melancholy, but it will at least be safe.

Our Weather Bureau Abroad.

It is a matter of national gratification, as well as of interest to science, that our Weather Bureau is rapidly winning as high tributes abroad as it has long since done at home. In February last, Mr. ROBERT H. SCOTT, Director of the English Meteorological Office, in an able lecture before the Royal Institution, pointed out the advance made toward "the splendid possibility of predicting the nature of the seasons," and showed the absurdity of ARAGO'S famous dictum, that no one who had scientific fame would risk it on weather forecasts. Mr. SCOTT cited the fact that, for the last year, the total percentage of successful predictions in the British and Continental weather offices had increased from seventy to eighty, and intimated an improvement when greater telegraphic facilities could be had. He spoke of the French, Russian, and other advances in weather telegraphy in high terms of commendation; but said it his hearers in the Royal Institution wanted to see it on its grandest scale, "they must cross the Atlantic."

This testimony from the highest authority in Europe is strongly indorsed in the last issue of the London *Quarterly Journal of Science*. In speaking of the meteorological work done by the Signal Bureau at Washington, this veteran spokesman of science says the adage "They do these things better abroad," is certainly true of meteorology. It also adds a word regarding the completeness of our weather system, and states that, while "great progress has been made in our own meteorological department, we are still very far from the advanced ground of our American cousins, who will quickly bear off the palm in this respect, if it be not already gone." The working of the Washington Weather Bureau conclusively refutes the idea entertained by some that Government work is always more expensive and more poorly done than that of private individuals or wealthy corporations.

MINOR TOPICS.

A Bostonian left his water-faucet open, on Wednesday night last, and the flow of water damaged property in the building to the amount of $12,000 before morning. This sort of accident is of frequent occurrence, though it rarely results in such a heavy loss. One would fancy that automatic self-closing faucets would be universally adopted, so that by no possibility could water be accidentally turned on to work damp destruction upon carpets and furniture. Nevertheless, people cling to the old-fashioned faucets, and not until they are compelled to buy new furniture, or to pay for damages inflicted upon that of other people, do they express a desire for anything better. There ought, moreover, to be a valve invented for gas-pipes which would stop the escape of gas when not lighted. Such an invention is certainly not an impossibility, and its adoption would prevent frequent deaths by suffocation and losses by explosion and fire.

The Italian Ministerial crisis is not very creditable to the parliamentary majority whose votes unexpectedly brought it about. The Government had wisely opposed the establishment at a vast expense of an arsenal at Taranto. Such an arsenal is not only unnecessary, but at the present moment, when Italy is unable to overcome her annual deficit, its establishment would be a gross waste of public funds. Nevertheless, Parliament voted the establishment of the arsenal, and the defeated Ministry of course resigned. Every one understands that the majority cared nothing for the arsenal, but only for a pretext to upset the Ministry. The Italian opposition is therefore to be credited with a willingness to tax the country a vast sum in order to bring itself into power. It is not by reckless political chicanery like this that Italy can prove her fitness for parliamentary rule.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN pleaded the case of the extension of the Municipal boundaries of New-York so as to include Brooklyn, at the Chamber of Commerce banquet, very tersely and earnestly. In the character of a "loyal subject of two Municipal Governments," as he described himself, he has felt the disadvantages accruing to both cities by separation. It is not to be denied that the most natural direction for New-York to expand in, is toward Brooklyn. Whether that direction will continue to be taken as strongly in the future as heretofore, depends on the state of communication between the cities. The ferries and horse-cars have reached the final limit of their usefulness. The work of bridges and steam-roads comes next, and of the importance of this branch of the subject, all public-spirited men in Brooklyn are clearly convinced.

Some of the worst-oppressed of our housekeepers have been looking to Canada for a supply of domestics, and the Dominion has given to this and the Eastern States a good many house-servants of fair capacity. But either the new demand has exhausted the supply, or the stock in Canada is deteriorating. Canadian ladies made a huge agitation of their sufferings last Winter, and arranged a plan for getting servants out from England. Seventy-three sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on Thursday, for whom places are already engaged. We wish the English lasses good luck and pleasant homes, but we regret that we cannot see in their importation any ray of light on the gloomy situation of American housekeepers.

The Spanish Government has—yes, positively—settled a claim—paid a little bill. Not long after poor Messrs. HERBERT, VYNER and LLOYD—not Lord MUNCASTER, as *Appleton's Journal* lately informed its readers—were murdered near Marathon, a Mr. BONNELL and his nephew, British subjects, were captured and detained by brigands near Cadiz. John Bull very properly made a great to-do about the matter, and forced the Spanish Government to obtain their release, and now $37,000 have been paid to the aggrieved parties. The news will probably cause as many little accounts to be sent in as we can imagine followed the payment of a bill by Mrs. Rawdon Crawley on the very rare occasions when that astute manager showed the color of Lord Steyne's money to the vulgar wretches who had the honor of supplying to her superfluities. But it is not every nation that is so fortunate as to have a Minister to dig money out of Spain for it, who has successfully tackled Arabs, and made them excavate Assyrian bulls for him. How much credit Mr. LAYARD deserves will never be appreciated but by those who have tried to get a claim at Madrid satisfied.

ONE OUT OF MANY.

From the Ithaca Journal, May 1.

A TRULY GREAT NEWSPAPER.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has long been an ornament to journalism. The high position which it occupies is due, doubtless, in great measure, to its conspicuous ability and indefatigable spirit and enterprise; but we are persuaded that not a little of its vast influence and immense circulation is due to its scrupulous observance of all those principles of honor and integrity which alone make men or papers truly great. It was the first paper (if it is not the only one) that refused a hearing in its advertising columns to that class of advertisements which, while the most lucrative to publishers of papers, is a prolific source of immorality and vice among a large class of readers. Impudent and obscene as are the forms of the advertisements which the abroad and unprincipled deities to literature, pictures, and implements for the contamination of both the minds and bodies of the pure and unsuspecting youth, other to the publishers of our City Journals; but however successful their liberal offers may be in inducing the proprietors of "enterprising" papers to give them a hearing, they find no place in the columns of THE TIMES. This is a fact which honest people throughout the country will not fail to observe and remember. It alone entitles THE TIMES to the gratitude of respectable people everywhere, of whatever shade of political opinion. And then, too, what other Metropolitan paper thunders forth against corruption, peculation, and grinding, grasping monopolies, with such unsparing denunciation and uncompromising spirit as THE TIMES? Whoever defrauds, oppresses, or betrays the people, no matter what party or what station in society they disgrace by professing to belong to, over find in THE TIMES a deadly foe. The influence of such a journal for good is simply incalculable. And richly does it deserve the gratitude and patronage of the people.

But amid all its herculean labor in unmasking and rebuking scoundrels, THE TIMES finds ample time to collect and present in an attractive form the news from all parts of the habitable globe. It does not find time, however, to be eternally boasting of its enterprise and success, but, with a modesty always allied to real worth, it prefers to let its readers discover its merits by witnessing its labors and achievements in the highest and noblest fields of journalism.

OBITUARY.

M. Pierre Chéri Latour, an actor almost as well-known in London as in Paris, died on April 12. According to the *Dictionnaire des Contemporains* of M. Vapereau, he was born at Bordeaux in 1802, and at an early age made two visits to India in the capacity of army surgeon. When he arrived at Paris, in 1825, his first intention was to sing at the opera; but he was soon engaged at the Vaudeville, and in 1826 joined the company of a theatre of the past, called the Nouveautés. When this was closed he migrated to the Variétés, where, in the course of two years, he achieved some of his most brilliant successes. In 1831 he again visited India, and returning, in 1839 commenced a successful career at the Gymnase. His last great performances were in *Estagnac* and the still more recent *Contumace*. Of Mr. Mitchell's company, at the St. James's Theatre, he was a frequent member, and not many years ago the cause of the failure of that house on his own account. His wife, also celebrated as the dancer Mlle. Pauline Leroux, still lives to deplore his loss.

Mr. Augustus Harris.

The death is announced of Mr. Augustus Harris, the well-known and popular stage manager of the Royal Italian Opera, which took place on April 19, at his residence in Upper Bedford-place, London. He had been seized with a severe cold a few days previously, but the fatal issue was quite unexpected. Mr. Augustus Harris, who was born at Napier on June 12, 1825, came at a very early period of his life upon the stage, and made his first appearance as a light comedian at the Princess's in 1843. Of this theatre he subsequently became lessee, on the retirement of Mr. Charles Kean, his term of management extending from September, 1859, to the autumn of 1860. The long association of Mr. Harris with Covent Garden Theatre will give him peculiar claims to remembrance. With the exception of an interval of one season, he had retained his position of stage director of the Royal Italian Opera for twenty-seven years. The Emperor of Russia appointed him to the responsible post of stage director of the Royal Opera, St. Petersburgh, and he was also successively engaged to superintend the stage business at Berlin, Madrid, Paris, and Barcelona. His daughters, Miss Marie and Miss Nelly Harris, are members of the theatrical profession.

Prince Massimo.

The death of Prince Massimo, the head of one of the oldest and noblest families in Rome, and a firm adherent and champion of the temporal power of the Papacy, is announced. The *Echo* says: "So ancient, indeed, was his pedigree that it is said he claimed descent from Q. Fabius Maximus, the 'Cunctator' of the Punic Wars—a claim which, if true, throws into the shade the Courtenays of England, of France, and of the East, and 'all the blood of all the Howards' to boot. His death has happened at the age of sixty-nine, and he was cheered in his last moments by the Pontifical blessing. As a proof of his adherence to the old state of things, it is stated on good authority that, from the time when King Victor Emmanuel's troops entered Rome he had kept the gates of his palace closed, and steadily refused either to retire from the Holy City or to have anything to say to the new powers. His mother was Christina of Savoy, widow of the Prince of Carignan. He was twice married, and his eldest son married the daughter of the Duchesse de Berri, half-sister of Henry V. (the Comte de Chambord.) He had in all three sons, the youngest of whom is in the Novitiate with the Jesuits. With respect to the late Prince, *Catholic Opinion* says: 'Piety, fidelity, and courage are as a heritage in the house of Massimo, and of him who has just been gathered to his fathers we may truly say, this was the noblest Roman of them all.'"

George B. Hicks.

George B. Hicks, a prominent electrician inventor of the first automatic telegraph repeater, and formerly general agent of the Western Associated Press, died at his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

Action in Richmond on the Death of John R. Thompson.

RICHMOND, May 2.—A meeting of members of the Press, the Alumni of the University of Virginia, and the friends of the late John R. Thompson, was held in the hall of the House of Delegates to-day, Gov. Walker presiding. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a committee of twenty-five appointed to meet the remains upon arrival from New-York. Eloquent eulogies were delivered by Rev. M. D. Hoge, Judge R. R. Wellford, Dr. G. W. Bagby, and others.

ITALY.

The Parliamentary Vacation—The Health of the Pope—A New Pilgrimage—The Religion of the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, April 14, 1873.

Parliament is in its two or three weeks of Easter vacation, and Rome has ended in solemn silence the rigidities of the Lent season. Italy is still Catholic, and will probably remain so for a long time to come, in spite of the fears of Papists of little faith and the hopes of Protestant propagandists. It is not the destruction of the faith of their ancestors that Italian political and social reformers are laboring for, but the removal of the abuses which have grown up in the Church in its ambitious struggles for the possession of temporal power. All the Protestants can hope for—and perhaps all they ought to hope and labor for—is to help Catholic society reform itself, and enjoy some of those advantages of national improvement which, it cannot be denied, have given in these last days a superior place to communities of the reformed faith.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

A good many foreign visitors to Rome went to St. Peter's yesterday and the day before, hoping to be spectators of some of the ceremonies which in all Christian countries are connected with the Pasqua of the Resurrection. They were destined to disappointment. No voice of jubilation was raised, nor hallelujahs and great hymns of triumph, in celebration of the grandest truth of Christian history—the power of the grave overcome by the rising from the dead of the Savior of men. This year there is a better reason for the silence in St. Peter's than the priests would have been able to give, had the matter last year been made a serious question. The Pope is really quite unwell, and the physical power left to him would be unequal to the effort of the procession in the church and the benediction from the Loggia, were the directors of the ceremonies in the good humor of the time preceding the Italian occupation of Rome.

A REMINISCENCE.

The 12th of April used to be a day of rejoicing by the friends of the Pope, both in and outside of the Vatican. It is a double anniversary; that of the return of the Holy Father from Gaeta, in 1849, and, years after, his salvation from instant death, by a special intervention, as it is believed, of St. Peter or the Virgin. Pius IX. was keeping the anniversary of his return from exile in the Convent of St. Agnese, about a mile beyond the walls of Rome. The room was over-crowded with those who were receiving refreshments from the Pope's own hands. The beams were old and rotten, and down went the floor, precipitating Pius IX., with monks, bricks, seminary students, broken boards, Cardinal Antonelli, and Gen. Guion, the French Commandant, into a wine-cellar underneath, with no serious damage to life or limb received by anyone. Visitors now go to see a large fresco representing the scene, painted on the wall of the restored room. The Pope is the central figure, supported in the arms of St. Peter, whom Pius IX. has outlived in the Pontifical office.

POLITICAL THEMES.

So far as the politics of Italy are concerned, there is, and must be, for some time to come, a very intimate connection between civil and ecclesiastical questions. It is much the same in Germany, Switzerland, and Spain, and, indeed, in most European countries with populations made up of Catholics and Protestants; or in which, as in Austria or Belgium, the Catholics are struggling to obtain the establishment of a proper balance between the pretensions of the Church and the rights of the secular power. It is for this reason that, in writing from Italy, it is impossible not to tread upon ground which forces one to take positions and indulge in utterances which may not be always agreeable to those wholly devoted to the old system.

A NEW PILGRIMAGE.

The clerical party in Italy has organized a pilgrimage to the great shrine and sanctuary of Assisi, where St. Francis, who has given a name to so many Catholic communities in the world, passed his days of prayer and fasting and ascetic sacrifice. The purpose seems to be similar to that of the one which has the past year produced such a sensation in France. It is expected that thousands of devotees will come from all parts of Europe. It is feared by a good many friends of order that this demonstration, in the present state of the controversy between the ecclesiastical and civil powers, may assume a political character and become a menace to the government of the State. The subject of the intended pilgrimage is much discussed in the newspapers. Some go so far as to recommend that it be absolutely interdicted, and at a public meeting held at Perugia, resolutions were passed in this sense. It is looked upon by some as an intended mass-meeting of reactionists, under the cover of a pacific object. But the journals whose opinions have most weight, favor the free enjoyment by the party of the Church of this coming together at Assisi, or any other place; taking the leaders of the enterprise at their word, that the object is only to promote the cause of spiritual improvement, in an epoch of general irreverence, and pursuit of material ends. The argument is, that to prohibit the meeting would be bad in policy and unnecessary in fact; giving more importance to this movement of the clerical party than the circumstance demands, besides enabling it to cry out to the world that the Government of Italy is one of persecution—a justification for such a clamor for which the party is always seeking. Such reasoning will probably have its proper influence.

THE STATE RELIGION.

The first article of the Italian Constitution declares the Roman Catholic religion to be the religion of the State. From time to time certain journals have returned to the discussion of the subject, and advocated the abrogation of this clause as contrary to the broad principle of toleration upon which the State is founded. Garibaldi, for himself and his party, has many times condemned in emphatic terms this recognition in the fundamental law of a State religion. More recently the matter has been discussed as a question of policy, touching the interests of parties with principles in conflict, in the struggle for the possession of the power of the State. The Riforma, in an article published within a few days, again brings the matter forward, and urges upon the Democratic Party, of which it is one of the organs, the duty of giving serious thought to the removal of that which some day may prove to be a serious evil with which the true friends of the country, under its liberal institutions, will have to contend. It foresees that the time will come when the clerical party, despairing of succeeding by other means, will take part in politics, and at a moment of crisis hold the balance of power in the State. This power it will use to re-establish an extreme ultramontane position. The danger may be exaggerated by the journal, for, it seems next to impossible, with the spirit of progress which now influences the best class of minds in Italy, that there should be any return to ideas of the past, utterly unsuited to the government of modern society. But Italian publicists should understand better than can outside observers the chances and perils of the future of their country, and the discussion is kept up.

MICHAEL ANGELO'S "DAVID."

The famous statue of "David," by Michael Angelo, which has stood for more than 300 years in the great square of Florence, is soon to be placed in a new position. Of late years it has been discovered that a crack in one of the legs has reduced the power of support in the lower part of the figure. By the action of moisture and the changes of the atmosphere the defect increases, and the fear exists that if some remedy is not found the statue may at any time fall to the ground. The Tuscans are in a state of anxiety, for they would see with less sorrow the fall of a dynasty than the destruction of this noble work of art. Some time back a special commission was appointed to decide upon action to be taken, and the decision just arrived at is that the figure shall be removed to the [illegible] of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a roof and peristyle of marble columns be erected for its protection. The statue is eighteen feet high, and to inclose it properly and transport it across the city, requires great care, and it is thought that the whole Summer will be required for the work. The members of the commission are the most distinguished men in Tuscany, which goes to show what respect and dignity are associated with undertakings connected with the fine arts. Will not the time come in the United States when our Government shall have a permanent commission of the fine arts, composed of such men as Mr. Adams, Mr. Lenox, or Mr. Curtis, or others of equal authority for taste, knowledge, and social respectability? And how many more years will it be that intelligent foreigners will be obliged to ask New-Yorkers, "Where are your monuments to Gen. Hamilton, Washington Irving, Robert Fulton, and De Witt Clinton?" Seeing the excellent bust of Mr. Seward, which Mr. Ives modeled before the death of that eminent statesman, the inquiry naturally arises, why should not the artist be commissioned to make a full-length figure to ornament the grand Park or one of the public squares of New-York? A great capital should shine with splendid monuments, and it is no honor to the commercial metropolis that it has neglected to raise symbols of heroic recognition to her distinguished sons. One-half the sums stolen by knaves in office, applied to artistic embellishment, would make New-York the most beautiful city in the world. For the rest, this fact is given of the care taken in the transfer of the statue of "David" to the new place, to show what an interest exists here among all classes of the population, if not on the subject of art, at least in the art-embellishment of the cities and in the preservation of the public monuments. Art still makes up a good part of the life of Italy, and when is once more added to it a large development of commerce, we shall see renewed the brilliant period of the republics of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when art and commerce went hand in hand, each stimulating and ennobling the other, and receiving the support upon which both depend.

ANGELICO.

VERMONT RAILROAD.

Continuation of the Investigation at St. Albans.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 2.—At the hearing to-day, before the legislative committee, of the charges preferred against the trustees of the Vermont Central Railroad, of having used improper influences upon the Legislature and the Judiciary, Gov. Smith, Worthingham C. Smith, and Joseph Clark, Trustees, were examined at length. The committee took a wide range, and made full inquiries relative to all their transactions as Trustees. Gov. Smith explained in full the lease of the Sullivan Railroad, and what had been received from it. He showed that it had been of great advantage to the Central, and produced letters from Lucius Peck and Andrew Tracy, both now deceased, but eminent attorneys, advising the lease of the Sullivan Road as a protection to the trust. He also explained all the facts relating to the Montreal Junction Railroad, to the fees paid Mr. Brown for his services in relation to the Ogdensburg lease; that the expense was borne by all the roads in the line, and that the fee was paid not at his instance, but at the instance of other officers in the line. The relations between the proprietors of the St. Albans Foundry and the managers, and with W. C. Smith as an individual, were also explained by W. C. Smith, Gov. Smith, J. W. Newton, and E. A. Smith, the last two being proprietors. It was shown that while the prices paid were somewhat higher than those charged at other foundries, there were other considerations—in freight, in quality of iron, and in manufacture, which in reality made the contract of great advantage to the railroad. These are but a few of the points taken up. The Trustees manifested a disposition to aid the committee in every way, and produced all the books, papers, and vouchers of every description when called for. Thus far there has been no hesitancy in laying before the committee everything possible, not only to show that there has been no attempt to use improper influence upon the Legislature and Judiciary, but also to show that they have not impoverished the trust for their own benefit.

FIRES.

A Hotel, a Church, and Other Structures Burned in Canada—Mills Damaged.

MADOC, Ontario, May 2.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the Huffman House and the block of stores in which it was situated, together with the Presbyterian Church and the Town Hall. The loss is about $30,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The woolen-mill of Ammidown & Lane, on the Wissahickon, was damaged by fire this morning. The loss is $45,000. The building is within the Park limits, and had been purchased by the city, preparatory to removal, though the mill was still working.

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 2.—The paper-mill at Crockerville, near this city, owned by Crocker, Burbank & Co., was partly destroyed by fire last night, including considerable paper-stock. The loss is $10,000, covered by insurance.

The Pattenburg Riots—Trial of John Bogne.

At the opening of the Hunterdon County Court, at Flemington, yesterday, the case of John Bogne, the second of the seven rioters, was taken up. A jury was sworn, and the County Prosecutor opened the case, claiming that he would identify the prisoner with the mob at various places, and show that he had participated in the riots.

Martin Wyckoff was first sworn, and explained the map of the grounds as in the former trial. Drs. George R. Sullivan and Richard Ludlow repeated their testimony as to the examination of the bodies of the negroes, and the cause of death. Justice Anderson, John Kelly, and Mrs. Carter repeated substantially their former testimony.

The first new witness sworn was Coleman Lewis, colored. He said he was in a shanty on the Carter farm when the alarm was given that the Irish were coming; he ran out and tried to get over the fence at the commissary, but the mob was too close; saw the prisoner, John Bogne, in the crowd, and also Pat. Delay, (another prisoner.) Witness ran down the lane, and, looking back again, saw Delay; here witness was taken with a cramp and fell in the weeds; as soon as he could get up he went back to the house and hid under the porch where Deshman was crawling into the dog-hole. Heard the mob coming up and try to get into the house. Then they discovered Deshman, and dragged him out. Witness heard them shoot and afterward beat him. After Deshman was out the boards which witness had fixed around the dog-hole fell down, so he could see out, and he saw the crowd in the yard. He identified Bogne as one of the crowd. He had never seen him before. Had seen Delay before, but did not know his name; Deshman was dead when witness came out; took his pistols and gave them to Mrs. Carter; on Wednesday witness went to his father, at Washington, and was brought home by Mr. Allen; Delay, when witness saw him, had a gun; did not know whether Bogne was armed or not.

The court then adjourned to this morning.

A Clever Arrest—Recovery of Stolen Property.

Mr. William H. Gale, proprietor of a hotel in Broadway, near Ninth-street, moved on Thursday. He had, in a number of trunks placed on a truck, driven by Michael McGuire and watched by a boy named Terence Farley, who rode behind, $12,000 worth of lace curtains, linen, plate, and jewelry. When the truck was near Madison-avenue, a thief named Peter Donnelly, living in Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, jumped on the back of the truck and knocked the boy Farley off, falling off at the same time himself. At the same moment another thief jumped on in front, knocked the driver, Maguire, off, and drove the truck and property rapidly up-town. Maguire, however, seized Donnelly, and held him until the arrival of Officer Preston, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, by whom he was locked up. Yesterday evening, Capt. Burden and Detective Hazen, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, traced the property to the four-story tenement-house No. 241 East Forty-seventh-street. In a room on the top floor they found all the property, and arrested Michael Barry, Annie Stevens, and Annie Lillis, who were in the place at the time. Just as the officers were leaving, who walked into the room but Lawrence Hines, of No. 758 Tenth-avenue, a noted member of the "Tenth-avenue gang." Mr. Hines was at once arrested, and, with the rest, marched to the station-house. There he was identified by Michael Maguire, the driver, as the man who knocked him off his seat and then drove away with the truck. The prisoners will be arraigned at Jefferson Market Court to-day.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Mayor of Utica is striving to close the drinking saloons on Sundays.

The May dividends payable in Boston, as far as declared, aggregate $8,887,750.

The Baltimore American thinks we are in the midst of a cycle of abnormal crimes.

The Portland postmaster got a letter directed to "Sigh-coy, maan," and sent it to Saco.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has prohibited the sale of oysters in the Summer months.

A Michigan farmer has offered a reward of $10,000 for the thief who stole a barrel of cider from him.

The sale of ale and lager is now forbidden in Massachusetts, and topers are expected to content themselves with cider.

A farmer in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, last year sold over $4,000 worth of produce which he had raised on his farm of seventy-three acres.

A woman has just been sentenced to the House of Correction in Chelsea, Mass., for the thirty-ninth time. It would seem that she ought to be corrected.

Chillicothe, Ohio, reports the arrival of a real old-fashioned blood-curdling hair-raising ghost, which is making it lively for the superstitious and the timid.

Two smart little boys in Maine started a trade in confectionery with $1 capital four years ago, and already they have gained $110. They may be rich one of these days.

The value of the fishery yield for 1872 in Ontario, Quebec, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia was $9,570,116, showing an increase of upward of thirty-three per cent. in two years.

Two small boys, cousins, amused themselves by throwing stones at each other in Hagerstown, Md., until one of them was killed. They were both very good natured in the contest.

A farmer in Berks County, Pennsylvania, was recently swindled out of several thousand dollars by a sharper operating in patent machines, and has been compelled to sell his farm in consequence.

The completion of the monument at the national cemetery in Antietam will be delayed nearly a year, the stone first quarried for the colossal figure having been found so defective that it is necessary to reject it and obtain another.

A New-Hampshire man attempted to eat two pounds of honey on a wager one day last week. He made away with one pound nine and a half ounces, ten crackers, and three pickled cucumbers, and then his appetite for honey failed him.

Gen. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill abolishing the law providing for cumulative voting in the election of borough officers. The bill was enacted two years ago, and has not been thought to accomplish the ends aimed at.

Two Democratic editors in Platte City, Mo., ended a newspaper war recently by attempting to shoot each other in the bar-room of a hotel. Three shots were fired by each, and neither of them were injured; but an unfortunate spectator, who never had anything to do with either of them, was mortally wounded.

A Massachusetts man has captured a bittern, and has got somebody to describe it for him as a marsh fowl, with a patent extended and reversible neck, a voice like a buzz-saw, and a habit of standing on one leg and howling in melancholy places in the dusky hours.

It is curious how loosely those Boston papers use their favorite term, "well known." Here, for example, is the Traveller talking about "a well-known President of a well-known steam-boat company, who is personally known to but few of the officers and employers." Is he well known or not?

Hon. Levi Walker, Chairman of the Michigan House Committee on State Affairs, and an honored and useful citizen, died in Lansing on the 26th ult., of pneumonia. The bad air of the capitol and overwork are thought to have had much to do with his death. He was a native of Washington County, in this State, and nearly seventy years of age.

A man died in Wisconsin last month who, by reason of violent insanity, had been chained to a heavy log for nineteen years. When on his deathbed his reason partly returned, and, discovering his block some distance from his couch, he asked that it might be rolled to his bedside, and with his own hand placed the chain once more around his ankle.

Prof. H. B. Wilson, State Superintendent of Instruction in Minnesota, was recently applied to for a female teacher, possessing certain qualifications, which were set forth with painful elaborateness. He replied: "I know of no lady who can fill your bill. A good-looking woman who can teach Greek and Latin, and run a high school of 100 pupils, cannot be found. Good-looking women never study Greek."

The Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal tells a pathetic dog story to the effect that a gentleman of that city, on coming home one night lately, spoke quite sharply to a favorite hound of his, and from that night saw and heard nothing of the dog till he received a letter from his daughter at Dover, above Morristown, stating that the dog had come there cut and bruised by traveling and almost worn out.

There is no end of trouble over the postal cards. First, the paper furnished by the contractors was not up to the required weight. Next, the plates reached Springfield so badly twisted out of shape as to make it seem impossible to use them. Then the workmen engaged proved to be unskillful, and unable to secure as good impressions as required. Lastly (for the present) the velvet-brown ink, which the department requires shall be used, is difficult to work and very liable to thicken.

At the late meeting of the trustees of Cornell University, Mr. H. W. Sage, of Brooklyn, added $30,000 to his donations to the institution, making the whole amount of his gifts $300,000. This last gift is to be used in erecting a chapel for the university, to be free from denominational control. At the same meeting a gift was received of $30,000 from a gentleman, whose name is not yet publicly announced, for the endowment of a religious lectureship, to be held by eminent clergymen of the various Christian denominations.

The Victoria (British Columbia) Standard of April 2 publishes the following: "It is reported that the earthquake made a bridge across the Columbia River, at or near Fort Shepherd, in British Columbia, about thirteen miles north of the boundary line. We have not talked with any one who has seen it, says a Walla Walla paper, but hear it from so many sources that there may be something in it; and it is not altogether improbable that such a thing might occur, as the banks are known to be perpendicular in many places, and a slight disturbance of the earth might cause them to topple together."

The wondrous natural advantages of New-Orleans are thus set forth by a brilliant genius who writes leaders for the Times of that city: "She beckons to the great marts beyond the vast Pacific, and their teeming stores will soon stream along the great highway promise under the solemnity of law. She lies in the valley of the vast gorge down which the wealth of a boundless range of States pours to her without cost—a climate the most seductive on earth, a soil fertile, exuberant, of inexhaustible riches. At her threshold the great Gulf Stream takes her commerce in its sweeping tides, and carries it toward the chief marts of the earth. The trade winds wait on her with all their wealth of breath and breeze."

Cricket Notes.

In consequence of the recent rains, and the ground being soft and wet, the St. George Cricket Club will not begin to play until about next Wednesday week. Their professional, W. Smith, of Philadelphia, formerly of the North England eleven, has been at work on the ground, and will have it ready as soon as possible. The club-house is to be painted and completely overhauled. A commodious bath-room, with shower-baths, tanks, &c., is to be put up at the expense of the club, and a fine assortment of bats and all the implements of cricket, for the use of the members, are on the way from London. The club has the misfortune to [illegible] ment on board the ill-fated Atlantic, but fortunately it was insured. The secretary has received an invitation from the officers of the English regiments quartered in Halifax, N. S., to visit them in the Summer, and another invitation from Montreal, and another from Toronto, to play the clubs at those places. It is possible that an eleven from Toronto will first visit New-York, and if they do, a very good match may be looked forward to. The club will visit Philadelphia in July, and play all the leading clubs, and the latter in return will play matches in New-York.

The Manhattan Club will meet on Saturday next, the 10th inst., at the Hoboken Grounds.

A cricket club is to be started in Baltimore by some ex-members of the St. George Club, of this City, now resident in that city.

THE LATE HON. JAMES BROOKS.

Arrangements for the Transfer of His Remains to This City.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, in view of the fact that the late Hon. James Brooks was one of the oldest members in service elected to the Forty-third Congress, and following the precedent in the case of the late Thaddeus Stevens, who died in Washington during the recess, has tendered, in behalf of the House of Representatives, an escort to take charge of the remains until after the funeral ceremonies in New-York City. A detail from the Capitol Police, under the charge of Capt. Blackford, will remove the remains from the residence of the deceased, at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, to the depot, when they will be conveyed by the 8 o'clock morning New-York train to that City, and be deposited in Grace Church, where they will remain until the funeral ceremonies, which will take place on Sunday. The Doorkeeper, Mr. O. S. Buxton, will represent the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the remains will be in charge of Mr. John T. Chauncey, one of the oldest employes of the House of Representatives, until they are removed to their final resting-place. Representative Merriam, of New-York; Gov. McCormick, of Arizona; Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; and Hon. J. H. Sloss, of Alabama, have expressed their intentions to accompany the remains and attend the funeral.

Local and Other Action.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor, calling attention to the death of Hon. James Brooks, and suggesting that some respectful recognition be taken of the same. It was placed on file.

Alderman Ottendorfer then offered a series of resolutions expressing regret at the death of Mr. Brooks, who was characterized as one of our truest and ablest representatives, a profound statesman, and leading journalist, and tendering the fullest sympathy to the widow and family of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted, and the board immediately adjourned.

The Arcadian Club also passed resolutions recognizing the eminent services rendered by Mr. Brooks to the American Press, while yet it was in its infancy, and appointed a committee to represent the club at the funeral.

At Washington Dr. Stone, yesterday, took a plaster cast of the face of the late James Brooks, to assist him in making a marble bust of deceased. Mr. Elder, of Richmond, Va., an old friend of Mr. Brooks, was also present yesterday gathering materials for a picture.

The remains will leave Washington this morning, in charge of his son, and will reach this City at 5 o'clock P. M. The body will lie in Grace Church to-night, and the funeral will take place from there at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

The directors of the New-York Typographical Society will meet this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 3 Chambers-street, to take suitable action for the occasion. The Committee on Organization of the Tammany General Committee met yesterday, and made arrangements for calling together the General Committee this evening, to make whatever arrangements may be deemed necessary in regard to the death of Mr. Brooks.

The Executive Committee of the German Liberal Central Organization met yesterday, and it was resolved that the society attend the funeral in a body.

The Coopers' Strike Virtually Ended.

In accordance with an announcement from the Coopers' Union, made in March last to the various boss coopers, the journeymen in O'Donnell's cooperage struck work on Thursday last, but yesterday afternoon, after receiving the concessions demanded under the union regulations, the men returned to their employment. The complaint of the men arose from the fact that a large number of syrup barrels are imported from Portland and the Eastern States by the boss coopers, and by them supplied to the sugar refineries. This importation has cut off a portion of the journeymen coopers' work, and they contend that as the barrels are used here they should also be made here by the men who have established their homes in this City and vicinity. On this question, after giving timely notice, the men in O'Donnell's shops on Thursday quitted work and refused to return until a promise had been extracted from the "bosses" that in future the imported barrel should not be supplied. This demand was conceded yesterday, and the men resumed their employment.

The firm, although conceding the demand, object to the arbitrary rule which prevents them getting their work done at the cheapest market rate, especially when the importation of the Eastern-made barrel was brought about by the workmen themselves. During the Summer of 1871, when business was very brisk, and the firm had large contracts on hand, the men struck, without any authority of the union to which they belonged; and as the Portland barrel could then be obtained, a large quantity was ordered, and by this means the firm was enabled to fill their contracts. Finding that the barrels, although not so good as the home-made ones, answered the purpose, and could be delivered in this City seven per cent. cheaper than they could be made here, the firm continued to import them, and thus fill contracts independent of the men. Fearing a similar outbreak this year, O'Donnell imported a large number of these barrels, and has now on hand between 3,000 and 4,000, all of which the journeymen refuse to allow to be filled in this City.

The men next intend to prevent the sugar refineries from importing the Eastern-made syrup barrels, by giving notice to the boss coopers employing union men that they must not supply sugar barrels to such refineries under pain of losing their workmen. The union men employed in the cooperages of such refineries will also be prohibited from working therein unless the barrel is excluded. By this plan it is expected that the "Portland barrel" will be driven completely out of the New-York market. Another trouble has arisen with regard to the employment of apprentices. The rule of the union is, that no boss shall keep an apprentice who does not employ at least one journeyman steadily during the whole year. The workmen claim that in a shop where there is not work enough to keep one journeyman fully employed, an apprentice cannot possibly learn his trade, and, after a long semi-enforced service, the apprentice is turned upon the world without a fair knowledge of his trade.

The Demands of the Crispins Acceded To.

The strike of the shoe-makers employed in the custom department of the trade presented no new features yesterday, with the exception that another Broadway shop, Smith & Son, accepted the new scale of prices. The committee for the management of the strike was in session at its head-quarters, in Spring-street, directing the affairs. The result of the movement is considered a success, and only a few shops of minor importance, employing only a small number of men, remain to be "settled."

New City Prison Bill.

This bill was read a third time, after the seventh section, which provided for the payment of $2,000 to the commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, had been struck out.

The Late Bishop McIlvaine.

The steam-ship City of Baltimore, of the Inman line, arrived here last night, having on board the remains of Dr. McIlvaine, late Bishop of Ohio.

"Tinkering at the Charter."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you for the note of warning sounded in your article, published in this morning's paper, under the title of "Tinkering at the Charter." In common with others, I have become heartily tired of the presence of Mr. Van Nort in the lobbies of the Capitol. If he has really any duties to perform as Commissioner of Public Works, I can only say that those duties must have been grossly neglected during his frequent and protracted visits to this city.

One thing more. What constitutes bribery of a member of the Legislature? Is the bestowment of an office upon one's relative or friend essentially different from the payment of money?

C.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, Albany, Friday, May 2, 1873.

MUSICAL.—The undersigned take special pleasure in announcing to their patrons and the public in general that they have this day opened their new and magnificent ware-rooms, No. 112 Fifth-avenue, above Sixteenth-street, New-York, with a full assortment of their celebrated Grand, Square, and Upright Pianofortes. The demand for the Knabe piano has increased to such an extent in New-York and the Eastern States as to render the establishing of a regular branch house in New-York imperatively necessary as a matter of convenience to our patrons and to insure the filling of all orders with dispatch. All orders intrusted to our New-York house from private purchasers, as well as dealers, will receive the same prompt attention as at our factory in Baltimore. A call is respectfully solicited.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.—World.

Just after Christmas of 1860, I was laid up with a obstinate cough, together with spitting of blood, accompanied with some fever—from the joint effects of which I was greatly weakened, and became rapidly reduced. Following the best advice I could get, I tried various medicines, but none apparently done much good, leaving me low-spirited enough. I made up my mind at last to try Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and procured some. I used it carefully as directed, and gradually got rid of my complaint. —WM. A. C. PYLE, Tamaron, Perry County, Wis.—World.

To Promote Healthy Growth of the Hair, BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—Advertisement.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

Particular Notice

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company *never reproduce* in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. *Trade mark for Gorham Electro-Plate.*

STERLING GORHAM MFG CO

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New-York.
Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

What is Vitality?

Science has not yet answered this conundrum. The principle of life, in spite of the researches of chemists, doctors, and metaphysicians, remains unknown. We know, however, that when the blood is impure, the stomach inert, the bowels irregular, the liver disordered, or the nerves relaxed, this life-sustaining principle, whatever it may be, is shorn of its active power, and that the body it animates languishes. We know, too—such of us as are capable of deriving knowledge from authenticated facts—that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS correct impurities of the blood, invigorate the stomach, regulate the bowels, tone the liver, and brace the nerves, thereby combating and subduing the leading morbid conditions which tend to shorten life. The average time of human existence might unquestionably be greatly lengthened by judicious stimulation, especially in the decline of life, and this famous preparation is undoubtedly the most wholesome stimulant at present known.

Horace Greeley.

In his "Recollections of a Busy Life," says: "I profoundly believe that there is better food obtainable by the great body of mankind than the butcher and fisherman do or can supply, and that a diet made of sound grain ground, but unbolted, ripe undecayed fruits, milk, wholesome vegetables, &c., and very little spices or condiments, will enable our grandchildren to live in the average far longer, and fall far less frequently into the hands of the doctors, than we do." F. E. SMITH & CO.'S SUPERLATIVE GRAHAM FLOUR, Atlantic Mills, Brooklyn, best in market. Sold by all grocers.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Though in the Great Business Centre of the city, the American House, Boston, has forty suites of large, airy, quiet, and retired rooms for families. This house has no superior in New-England.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph removes all care and anxiety about burglary, as it gives instant notice if a window or door is opened after the alarm-bell is set. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

For Simplicity, Durability, and Perfection, the WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE is unequaled. No. 612 Broadway, New-York.

Lyon's Insect Powder Stands Alone as a safe exterminator of roaches, bed-bugs, insects, ants, and fleas.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

COX—TEN EYCK.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday morning, April 30, by Rev. David H. Macurdy, A. BEEKMAN COX, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., to AUGUSTA M. B., daughter of John C. Ten Eyck, of Mount Holly, N. J.

GRANT—SCHENCK.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 30, by Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., GEORGE M. GRANT, to ELLA W. SCHENCK, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Philadelphia.

HINTON—WRIGHT.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, April 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John P. Taylor, HENRY L. HINTON, of New-York, to M. ANTOINETTE WRIGHT, daughter of Col. Dexter R. Wright, of New-Haven, Conn.

ODELL—BUNK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 30, 1873, at St. James' Church, by Rev. C. W. Homer, ABRAHAM B. ODELL, of Yonkers, N. Y., to ELLA SEYMOUR, eldest daughter of the late William Bunk, of Brooklyn.

ROBERTSON—MARKOE.—In this City, Tuesday, April 29, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., ROBERT HENDERSON ROBERTSON to CHARLOTTE HOW, eldest daughter of Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., all of New-York.

STUART—HATCH.—On Wednesday, 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., assisted by Rev. John Hall, D. D., ANDREW, second son of David Stuart, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to REBECCA M., only daughter of Walter T. Hatch, Esq., of Brooklyn.

THOMPSON—GIBBS.—On Wednesday, April 30, at Trinity Church, New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Harwood, ROBERT M. THOMPSON, of Brookville, Penn., to SARAH, daughter of the late Gov. Wm. C. Gibbs, of Newport, R. I.

VAN RENSSELAER—GRISWOLD.—At Dresden, Saxony, on 14th April, 1873, by Rev. Geo. Laurie-Forg, of the Established Church of Scotland, MARIANA, daughter of Geo. Griswold, Esq., to SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER, all of this City.

DIED.

BLANCK.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 2, AARON P. BLANCK, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services on Sunday, May 4, at Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

BROTHERTON.—At Darien, Conn., April 30, SARAH BROTHERTON, aged 71 years.

Funeral from Church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., N. Y., Saturday, 3d inst., at 3½ P. M.

COMPTON.—On Thursday, May 1, 1873, ANTHONY COMPTON, in the 33th year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday, May 4, at his late residence, No. 151 West 13th-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.

CARLISLE.—At Pelhamville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 30, 1873, CHARLES J. CARLISLE, aged 29 years.

The funeral from the residence of his uncle, No. 454 West 51st-st., on Saturday, May 3, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, Thursday evening, May 1, RHODA J., widow of Miles Cook, in her 82d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 438 Kent-av., on Sunday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DELEVANTE.—On Wednesday, April 30, HARRIET DELEVANTE, wife of Jos. Delevante.

Funeral takes place on Sunday, May 4, from her residence, No. 294 3d-av.

ENGLISH.—At Naples, Italy, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, eldest daughter of George B. and Harriet Helen English, of this City.

EYRE.—On the 1st of May, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, CHARLES GAILLARD, second son of Henry and the late Georgina Eyre, aged 20 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Riverdale, on the Hudson, on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 5 P. M. Carriages will meet trains leaving Grand Central Depot at 4 P. M., and 30th-st. at 4 P. M. Returning trains leave at 6:05 and 6:53 P. M.

FOSTER.—At Nassau, N. P., April 18, 1873, Dr. S. CONANT FOSTER, of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

His remains will be brought to this City for interment.

GANTLEY.—In Athens, April 28, MARIA HOSMER, wife of David W. Gantley.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

GILMOR.—On Friday, the 2d inst., ROBERT GILMOR, late Sergeant of the New-York Police, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOUGHTON.—On Friday, May 2, MARY ST. JOHN, wife of Chas. W. Houghton, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church in Stanton-st., near Chrystie, on Sunday, May 4, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Interment in Green-Wood on Monday.

JACKSON.—On the evening of the 30th April, at her residence, No. 120 West 14th-st., MARIA COSTER, wife of Charles Carroll Jackson and daughter of the late George Washington Coster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, on Saturday, May 3, at 10½ A. M.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, May 1, CORNELIA REBECCA, only daughter of John H. and Catherine E. Knapp.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Andrew M. Whitlock, are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, at South Norwalk, on Saturday, May 3, at 2½ P. M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, 42d-st., at 11½ and 12½, returning at 5:40 and 6:17.

LEXOW.—On the morning of May 1, after a long and painful illness, CAROLINE, the beloved wife of Rudolph Lexow.

Funeral from No. 55 West 9th-st., at 10 A. M. on Sunday, the 4th inst. Interment at Oakhill Cemetery, near Nyack, on the Hudson. The steam-boat Pleasant Valley, conveying the remains and the friends of the family to Nyack, will start at 10½ A. M. from the foot of West 10th-st., North River, returning immediately after the burial.

MATTHEW.—On Thursday morning, May 1, ALEXANDER MATTHEW, aged [illegible] years and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, (3d inst.) at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Gemus, No. [illegible] West 12th-st., near 8th-av.

MAGAGNOS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 1, CHARLES JULLIAN, eldest son of Theodore L. and Adeline Augusta Magagnos.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Paddock, State-st., corner of Bond. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

San Francisco and New-Orleans papers please copy.

MACKENZIE.—At West Point, N. Y., Thursday, May 1, JOHN M. MACKENZIE, only son of John M. and Clara A. Mackenzie, aged 2 months and 6 days.

Funeral on Saturday at 2 P. M.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 30, CHAUNCEY W. MOORE, aged 58.

Funeral on Saturday, May 3, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his nephew, C. W. Brown, No. 569 Pacific-st., near 4th-av. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

OSGOOD.—At Flushing, Long Island, May 1, ISAAC OSGOOD, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Monday, May 5, at 12 o'clock M. The train leaves Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock, and returning leaves Flushing at 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, May 2, at the residence of his son-in-law, F. H. Dodd, No. 129 East 18th-st., Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st.

PALMER.—On Wednesday, April 30, SARAH E. PALMER, wife of Benj. W. Palmer.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, Sunday, 5 P. M., at the residence of her father, Moses Parker, No. 321 West 20th-st.

STEVENS.—On Thursday, May 1, 1873, ELIZA L., wife of Gen. Horatio Gates Stevens, and daughter of the late William Rhinelander, aged 83 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, May 3, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

THOMAS.—At Newark, N. J., Thursday, May 1, MARY B. THOMAS, widow of the late Frederick S. Thomas, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 1,024 Broad-st., on Monday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN BRUNT.—May 1, suddenly, NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, attorney at law, aged 51 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner of Harrison, Brooklyn.

WAGNER.—In Brooklyn, May 2, FREDERICK OLDEN, second son of Daniel B. Wagner, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, at 11 o'clock, from his residence at Budd's Lake, N. J.

WARD.—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, April 30, HARRIETTE, eldest daughter of Jonathan Ward, late of East Chester.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be at Williams' Bridge Station for the train that leaves 42d-st. at 10½ A. M.

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Fine Check and White Mattings, 25c. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
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THE NEW-YORK STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1857. Carpets freed from dust and moths by means of patent flexible whips, and at the same time thoroughly aired. Orders sent by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor.
N. B.—Several parties who advertise that they have new and improved machinery are using the old style of wooden beater, which I tried and rejected twelve years ago.

18½ CENTS FINE WHITE MATTINGS, Red Check, Fancy and Coir Mattings, Woolens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Robes, &c. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between CARL AMANN and GEORGE WAIT, under the firm name of C. AMANN & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be closed by either of the partners using the firm name in liquidation.
CARL AMANN,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873. GEORGE WAIT.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership as merchandise brokers under the firm name of WAIT, CREIGHTON & MORRISON, to be conducted at No. 89 Wall-st.
GEORGE WAIT,
CLARENCE CREIGHTON,
CORNELIUS MORRISON.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between E. MULLER and W. H. MAJOR, and known as E. MULLER & MAJOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1873.
E. MULLER,
W. H. MAJOR.
E. MULLER will continue the business as broker and dealer in investment securities, gas stocks, &c., at the same place, No. 23 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business under the firm name of RICHARDS & TILLINGHAST, No. 10 Wall-st.
WM. M. RICHARDS,
W. E. TILLINGHAST,
Member of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF J. S. THORN & CO., OF NO. 126 West Houston-st., has been dissolved. JOS. S. THORN, one of the undersigned, succeeds to the business.
JOSEPH S. THORN,
THOMAS THORN,
DATED April 16, 1873. JOSEPH B. THORN.

NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.
MR. W. H. GUNTHER, JR., IS THIS day admitted a partner in our house.
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.
FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, JR.,
m22-law6m-S* Executrix and executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Uhlsheffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872.
HENRY H. UNDERHILL,
n16-law6mS* Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-law6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND. } Executors.
n9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
a5-law6wS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. H. CHASE,
ap26-law6mS* HALSEY W. KNAPP, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ap5-law6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

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PARTNER WANTED.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH,
CORNER FIRST-PLACE AND HENRY-ST.,
BROOKLYN.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Preaching on TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ALBERT S. HUNT. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Sacramental services and reception of members at 7½ P. M. Persons who have recently come into the neighborhood are specially invited. All will be welcome.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW,
AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music, MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL, REV. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—This congregation will worship in Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near Irving-place, on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*Sorrow Turned into Joy.* Seats free, and a cordial welcome to all.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORner 4th-av.—Service of song SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address to young men. Young Men's prayer meetings are held on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS in the lecture-room and parlors. Daily union prayer meeting is held at 4 o'clock P. M. in the lecture-room. Bible-class at 5 o'clock SABBATH AFTERNOON, conducted by Prof. WM. H. THOMSON, M. D.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. D. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and all others are invited and made welcome.

A PUBLIC MEETING, IN BEHALF of the Evangelical Alliance, will be held in the temporary Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. R. H. NEWTON, Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, and Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Jr. The public are cordially invited to attend.

AT ROBINSON HALL, BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., the Society of Progressive Spiritualists will hold their services in future. The children's lyceum at 10 A. M.; conference, 2½ P. M. BRYAN GRANT at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Spirit Communion.*

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will be especially to young men, on *The Perils of City Life.* All are welcome. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, May 4, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS has returned from the West, and will preach. Seats all free in the evening.

ALL STRANGERS, ACQUAINTANCES, friends, and neighbors are invited to come to the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. J. S. HOLME, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AMERICA IN PROPHECY.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Work of God in this Land, as Foretold in Prophecy.*—Isaiah xviii.

ATTORNEY-STREET METHODIST P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts., Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. All are invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 53D-ST. AND 7TH-av.—Rev. WM. PENDLETON preaches MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*The Open Door.* Evening—*Exchanging Yokes.* Baptism following.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH EVENING, viz:
I. No. 207 Greenwich-st., 7½ o'clock.
V. No. 14 Leonard-st., 7½ o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ o'clock.
VII. No. 187 Cherry-st., 7½ o'clock.
VIII. Pisgah Chapel, No. 185 Spring-st., 7½ o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 7½ o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 7½ o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ o'clock.
German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 3½ P. M.; No. 134 Bowery, 10½ A. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Sup't. of Missions.

CITY MISSION.—NEW CHAPEL.—THE First Ward Mission will meet temporarily at No. 207 Greenwich-st., until the completion of the New Chapel: the Seventh Ward Mission will open SUNDAY EVENING in the hall of the Seamen's Exchange, No. 187 Cherry-st.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner Park-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and will be installed as Pastor on THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor. MORNING subject—*Human Perfection.* EVENING—Service of praise, with short sermon. Seats free evening.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. WM. KIRKUS, LL. B., of the Church of England, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON; services at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Strangers furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ELDER HIRAM MUNGER, OF MASS., will preach at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, three and half blocks above Grand-st., SUNDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. The preacher is a pioneer fisherman; rough and ready, earnest and eccentric. Subject for afternoon—*Fishing for Men.*

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. Church.—Rev. MILTON S. TERRY, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the A. H. M. Society.—The anniversary sermon of the American Home Missionary Society will be preached by Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., President of the society, on SABBATH EVENING, May 4, 1873, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., New-York. The annual meeting will be held at the rooms of the society, in the Bible-house, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 7, at 4 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.; singing by the children. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes will be gratefully received, and will be sent for.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. We extend a welcome to all.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder M. N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY next, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. JAMES MATHEWS, of Brooklyn. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Sacrament of our Lord's Supper after morning sermon.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-st. and Park-av. Services: Preaching MORNING at 10½ A. M., EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; Prayer-meeting, 7 P. M. All invited.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—FOURTEENTH-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av.—Rev. Dr. HASTINGS will deliver the next lecture of the course on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, will preach each SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the new temporary chapel, 130th-st., near 5th-av. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 125th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. S. H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Weariness of Life.*

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st., Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 4 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. In answer to special inquiry, the Pastor will preach in the morning on *The Scripture Warrant for Expecting the Recognition of Friends in Heaven.*

NOTICE!—OPENING OF THE FREE TABernacle of the M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, May 4. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES. Sabbath-school exercises at 2 P. M. The evening services, at 7½ o'clock, will be participated in by Revs. W. P. ABBOTT, Dr. T. M. EDDY, JOHN E. COOKMAN, and others.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—SEAmen's Exchange, No. 185 Cherry-st.—Opening service, SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock, Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, Dr. MURRAY and Rev. G. J. MINGINS will deliver addresses.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st., Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M.

REV. R. S. MACARTHUR, PASTOR, will preach to-morrow in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Subjects—Morning, *Counsels to Converts*; evening, *Voices of Spring.* Strangers welcomed. Communion after morning preaching services.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JAMES MUDGE, Missionary to India, at 7½ P. M.

REV. W. H. COOKE WILL PREACH IN St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the Young Men's Association Charity Fund.

REV. J. S. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION,
WILL HOLD ITS
20TH ANNIVERSARY REUNION,
at the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, corner 34TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.
Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., will preside, and brief addresses may be expected from Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, and Rev. H. M. GALLAHER.
Arrangements have been made, as usual, for CHOICE MUSICAL EXERCISES on this occasion. Tickets 50 cents; may be procured at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 69 Bible House; at the Broadway Tabernacle, of the Sexton, and at the office of the *Independent,* No. 3 Park-place.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. R. ATWILL, RECTOR OF ST. Paul's, Burlington, Vt., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, in St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., near Canal.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor of the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
Will preach in
STEINWAY HALL
SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
And in the Church at 10½ in the morning.
Subject for evening sermon:
Friendships, or Choice of Associates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH will hold their services hereafter at Howard Rooms, 6th-av., corner 42d-st., SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Preaching SUNDAY, by Rev. Dr. J. A. LANSING.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, as usual; in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, to the Sabbath-school, and in the EVENING, at 7½, he will preach in the hall on the south-west corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Subject—*The Gospel.* Strangers are cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH - STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*The Duty of the Christian as a Member of the Church.* Evening subject—*The Duty of the Christian as a Citizen in the Present Corruption of Society.* Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. Holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. At 3½ P. M. a confirmation will be held by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. The service will be interpreted for deaf-mutes.

SIXTH-AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. WM. B. MERRITT, Pastor Elect, will begin his pastoral work SABBATH, May 4. Communion at 10½ A. M.; preaching, 7½ P. M.; Sabbath school, 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers and all not worshiping elsewhere cordially invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D. The Pastor being necessarily absent from the City, there will be no evening service.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The next discourse on the *History of Joseph,* in the evening. All invited, especially the young.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL, 60TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—Sunday-school 9½ A. M. Services 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Rev. Prof. ROBERTS will preach. Seats free.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the settlement of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., as Pastor of the Fourth Universalist Society will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 7, at the church, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st. In the AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, addresses by Revs. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.; MOSES BALLOU, D. D.; H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.; J. SMITH DODGE, JR.; J. M. PULLMAN, E. C. SWEETZER, Jr., and Dr. CHAPIN. In the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, a social gathering.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Hours of services, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the MORNING. Children's church in the AFTERNOON. Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in the EVENING.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., on SUNDAY, May 4, at 7½ P. M. The managers will present their report, and a sermon will be preached by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service in this church, SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, the pastor will preach the next sermon in the course—*On Heaven.*

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. T. J. STEWART, Pastor. Sermon at 10½ A. M. Subject—*What Think ye of Christ?* The regular monthly evening service at 7½. Subject—*Is Dancing a Means of Grace?* Seats for all.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET Presbyterian Church.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF OBSOLETE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST., (POST-OFFICE BOX 1,811.) } NEW-YORK, April 17, 1873.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, for the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, embracing cannon, small arms, leather-work, lead, &c., at the various arsenals, forts, and depots in the United States.
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1873, for stores located at Posts in the following named States, to wit: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1873, for stores located at Posts in the following named States and Territories, to wit: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian, Montana, New-Mexico, Washington, and Wyoming.
For list of stores in detail, location, terms, &c., see catalogues, which can be procured on application at the Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., at this Agency, or at any of the Arsenals or Depots, and Commanding Officers of other posts will furnish, on application, information as to what stores on hand at their respective posts are for sale.
The Department reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.
Terms cash: Ten per cent. at the time of the award, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores. Packing boxes will be charged at prices to be determined by the Department.
Bidders will state explicitly the Post where the stores are located which they bid for, and will give the kinds and quantities they propose to purchase.
Deliveries will only be made at the various Posts where stored.
Proposals will be addressed to the United States Ordnance Agency, New-York, (Post-office Box No. 1,811,) and should be indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Obsolete and Unserviceable Ordnance and Ordnance Stores," with the names of the Arsenals, Forts, or Depots where stored, and the names of States or Territories in which the stores proposed to be purchased are located.
By authority of the Chief of Ordnance.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel United States Army,
Major of Ordnance.

SALE OF SMALL-ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1873. }
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a quantity of small-arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.:
6,752 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, serviceable.
174 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, needing repairs.
6,601 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonets.
6,355 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonet scabbards.
4,344 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, serviceable.
417 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, serviceable.
26 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifle sabre-bayonets and scabbards.
Terms: One-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Chief of Bureau.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 17, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell, at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, forty-nine mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and thirty-three mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.
The above sale is adjourned to May 5, 1873, at 12 M., when it will take place.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES WATSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the assignee of the estate of said bankrupt will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 14, next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Nos. 182, 184, 186, and 188 Chatham-street, in the City of New-York, a large lot of new mattresses, pillows and bedding, and materials of all kinds belonging to the business late of the said bankrupt, together with the fixtures, office-furniture, &c.—Dated May 3, 1873.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, &c.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 3, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 150 cases Valencia Oranges ex Scotia, 100 boxes Messina Lemons.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court, aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust, or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 5th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause, and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause. The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending, to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.
(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER, Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY, Masters.

AT AUCTION.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, (Messrs. Ogden & Clark's Real Estate Office, 17th-st. and Broadway,) will sell, through L. M. Hoffman's Son & Co., THIS DAY, Saturday, May 3, at No. 49 South Washington-square, at 11 o'clock, all the furniture, &c., contained in the private dwelling-house of the above number, consisting of the usual assortment and style of a private family.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., HAVING REmoved to No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st., will sell at auction, in their new rooms, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 4 P. M., a collection of valuable books in the several departments of literature, choice modern theological works, a lot of new publications, portraits, books on the drama, biography, poetry, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—AARON RAYMOND, plaintiff, against SARAH DEVLIN, Stuart Woodhouse, Sarah C. Dodds, John Thomas Cochran, Sarah O'Connor, Saint Vincent's Hospital, Catharine Orr, Mary Yeoman, John Breen, Owen Hevey, executor of the last will and testament of John Cochran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, John Thomas Cochran: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the New Court-house, City Hall Park, City of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, Rooms Nos. 23, 24, and 25, (Bank of Commerce Building,) No. 31 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1873.
JOHN FOWLER, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap126-law7wS* No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New York.—JAMES STUART, Joseph Stuart, and John S. Aughiltree, plaintiffs, against —— MILLER KETCHAM, Alfred L. Hartridge, and the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants, Miller Ketcham and Alfred L. Hartridge: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated April 12, 1873.
EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1873.
EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap26-law6wS*

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
BUILDER OF THE
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
WITH HARRIS' PATENT IMPROVEMENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

STEAM ENGINE, &c., FOR SALE.—A superior six column beam engine, 24-inch cylinder, 72-inch stroke, made by Maudslay, Sons & Field, London. This engine is one of the finest in the country, of great strength, and well adapted to heavy factory work; is in perfect order, and will be sold at a greatly-reduced price if applied for immediately. One crushed sugar mill. One A sugar mill. Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART,
No. 169 Chambers-st.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
Unequaled in richness and flavor, while the price is much below all others. Families, boarding-houses, hotels, restaurants, and the trade supplied.
J. M. HORTON & CO.,
LATE DUNNINGTON & EMIGH.
Depots—No. 305 4th-av., and No. 1,284 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 52 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-COURT, ROOM NO. 9. NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.
REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS removed to above locality.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES, At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 544 West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., and the "Wanted" West-Side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FRENCH LADY, DESIRING AN OPportunity to return to Europe, will be happy to accompany a lady or family, as traveling companion through France, Germany or Italy. For information address J. J. STAPFER, 110 Grand-st., New-York.

COOK, WITHOUT WASHING.—A WELL-recommended servant; Protestant; sent to this office by her late employer, who says she is a splendid bread baker and good meat, vegetable and pastry cook; age thirty-seven; wages $20; City or country. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—PART OF WASHING IN A LARGE family, or all the washing in a small family; age thirty-five; wages $18; has two City references, one of seven years, the other eighteen months; strictly sober, clean, and a competent family cook; country with a family, or City all Summer. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE, TIDY WOMAN, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a first-rate family cook; bread and biscuit baker; all kinds of pies, jellies, desserts, &c.; also, a good laundress; can do up shirts in good style; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY INDUSTRIOUS and clean woman; is an excellent meat cook; can make soup of all kinds; is a first-rate baker of bread, biscuit, and cake; makes desserts, jellies, broths, and side dishes; very best of City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls in a private family; have good references and understand their work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS CHEF OR FRENCH man-cook; he can do all kinds of fine artistic cookery; cold, hot, sweets, jellies, and fine pastries, and is perfect master of the art; excellent references can be had. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would go as laundress; no objection to the country; ten years' reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR assist in washing, by a Scotch Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable; good cook and baker; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as cook; long experience, and thoroughly competent; no objections to country; excellent references. Call at No. 27 Roosevelt-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook or to do general house-work where the family is small; country preferred; excellent reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 127 West 31st-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; long experience and excellent references. Address J. H. C., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

DAYS' WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman; one thoroughly understanding house cleaning. Call at No. 215 West 29th-st., rear house, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL who understands dress-making and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; solicits a few engagements by the day; can come well recommended. Call at No. 364 West 43d-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A very willing English Protestant woman, to do house-work in a small family; is a very good cook; can make bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Apply at No. 324 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS widow woman, in a family; City or country references. Apply at No. 130 East 38th-st., in the front house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do general house-work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 33 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RELIABLE AND experienced person, as lady's maid and seamstress, or first-class child's nurse, and, if required, wait on a lady; speaks French and English fluently, and experienced in traveling; most satisfactory reference. Address B. K., Box No. 43 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young well-educated lady as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take entire care of children and their wardrobe; would be willing to instruct them in the German language; no objection to travel; City reference. Call or address Miss M. K., No. 73 Henry-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson as lady's maid or first-class infant's nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; is accustomed to traveling; can speak French and English; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-WORK.—Protestant; excellent in both capacities; has very good City references; ladies can investigate before hiring; age twenty-five; wages $16; City or country. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED WASHING AND ironing by a respectable woman; young men's washing carefully and promptly done; family washing by day or month. Apply at No. 514 West 43d-st.

NURSERY-MAID.—A NEAT, YOUNG Protestant German, (by descent,) with two City references, accustomed to the care of grown children, and a neat sewer by hand, or will do chamber-work; wages $10. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French girl, who understands the proper care of children; is also a beautiful sewer, and willing to assist in light chamber-work; is very highly recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 208 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; can take a man's place, get up salads, and understands the regular care of silver; City or country; eight years' experience in first-class families. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a very respectable, neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman; country or City; fully competent to fill either position; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

BAR-TENDER.—BY A MAN STRICTLY temperate, in a country hotel; has been five years in one house; salary not so much an object as a healthy locality. For particulars, call at Kling & Co.'s, wine-room, No. 63 Liberty-st., until May 15.

BAR-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED bar-keeper; best City references as to honesty and capability; no objections to the country. Address George, No. 224 West 11th-st., rear house.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERican,) as coachman and gardener; is a good vegetable gardener and hostler; can milk, and is very handy; fully understands the care of lawns and everything about a gentleman's place; has had several years' experience, and can furnish good reference. Address M. J. Miley, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Scotch Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good careful driver; excellent groom; milks, &c.; will make himself useful or do the work of a gentleman's place; highly recommended; country or City. Call at 735 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman; is an excellent groom, careful driver; strictly sober; would like place where he could remain; Protestant; will be well recommended. Call on or address Coachman, No. 119 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; trustworthy, faithful, sober, industrious; excellent driver; married; wife to do plain sewing, for a family on machine. Address William, No. 151 Front-st., employer's office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-class man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; an excellent groom and careful driver; strictly temperate; good City reference. Address R. B., No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A respectable middle-aged man; has many years' practical experience; of sober, quiet, industrious habits; first-class reference. Address J. K., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man as coachman and groom; has six years' City reference from last two places. Address G. H., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS coachman; has had long experience, and can furnish first-class references. Address I. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH a private family; sober, trustworthy, and competent; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 68 University-place, in the harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; first-class groom and careful City driver; six years' unexceptionable City references. Call on or address Coachman, 118 West 23d-st., private stable.

JANITOR.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF unexceptionable character, referring to two of the best houses in the City, wishes a place as janitor or porter in a bank or banking-house. Address James, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

MAN AND WIFE.—A YOUNG FRENCHman and his wife, speaking but little English, are desirous to secure situations in a private family; she is an excellent cook, and he is accustomed to serve at the table and do the general house-work; good references. Address E. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

PAINTER.—BY A CAPABLE HOUSE AND decorative painter; parties furnishing their own materials can have their work done with taste and economy; City references. Address Pictor, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG DANE WHO speaks English and German; has been in this country some years; refers to A. W. Sexton, No. 1 Bond-st.

TRAVELING SERVANT AND Courier.—Speaks four languages; would take care of a family or an invalid gentleman; knows Europe well; good sailor; [illegible]; unexceptionable reference. Address letter to J. M., care of Father [illegible], [illegible] Avenue B and C.

TO MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—A situation wanted as overseer, timekeeper, &c., city or country; age thirty-five; married. Address Frederick, care Mr. Maxwell, No. 114 Chambers-st., City.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN as private waiter; has six years' good reference from the old country; would prefer a situation as head man where two are kept; none need apply but those wanting a first-class waiter. Address V. W., 621 6th-av., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN, who thoroughly understands the duties of head waiter, marketing, and catering; good City references; single; Protestant. Address Waiter, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Up-town Office, No. 544 West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN to wait on young girls and sew. Apply at No. 5 West 19th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a private family. Apply at No. 126 East 11th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in washing, with reference. Apply at No. 24 West 31st-st.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-makers. Apply to J. & C. JOHNSTON, Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
NOTICE TO SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.
The law of Dec. 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a
SPECIAL TAX,
to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business,
A STAMP
denoting the payment of said special tax before commencing business.
The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted, are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.
Special-tax payers throughout the United States are reminded that they must make application to the Collector (or Deputy Collector) of their respective districts, and procure the proper stamp for the special-tax year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.
MUNSON H. TREADWELL,
Collector Internal Revenue,
Second District New-York,
No. 385 Canal-st.

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M. FRIEDSAM,
Collector Internal Revenue,
Third District New-York,
No. 3 7th-st., corner of 3d-av.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
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CHARLES R. COSTER,
Collector Internal Revenue,
Eighth District, New-York.
Office, No. 997 Broadway.

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A. WILLMANN,
Collector Internal Revenue,
Ninth District of New-York,
No. 101 West 48th-st., corner of 6th-av.
Office hours, 9 to 3 o'clock.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 299 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.
THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND FOR the City of New-York, on assuming their duties, find the office unprovided with the necessary books, blanks, and papers requisite for the transaction of their business, and are therefore compelled to defer issuing licenses for a few days.
Due notice will be given through the Press when applications will be received and licenses granted by the board.
JAS. L. STEWART,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
J. A. VOORHIS,
Excise Commissioners.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery, and printing. Prices low.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, May 2, was light, and only one auction was held, viz.: Sale by William Kennelly, under the direction of Alfred Roe, Esq., trustee, of a fifteen years' lease of one lot, 24.6 by 100 by 57.7 by 102.7, with three two-story corrugated iron and frame buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Ninth-avenue, 25 feet south of Forty-ninth-street, for $3,000. Purchaser, John J. Macklin. The ground rent of the lot is $800 per year, and the net income from the rental of buildings is said to be $1,000 per annum. The other legal sale, noticed as in charge of the same auctioneer, of property on Second-avenue and on East Twelfth-street, was adjourned to May 16. Both the legal auctions in charge of James M. Miller were also postponed, as follows: Sale of three lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, adjourned to May 6, and sale of a house and lot on Norfolk street adjourned to May 16. No other business was transacted. To-day, at the Exchange, under a court order, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. will dispose of a house and lot on West Forty-seventh-street, north side, 145 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and for the sales to occur next week reference is made to the list, published, as usual, in this column on Mondays.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent sales at private contract are reported respectively made by the parties named:

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, five lots, together forming a plot in size 124.11 by 75.10 by 110 by 100, on Eighth-avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, sold for $35,000.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street, four full lots fronting on Morningside Park, south-east corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, sold for $22,000.

By Lautmann & Friedman, No. 12 Pine-street, one lot, 24.11 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, sold for $12,000; same lot sold one year ago for $6,800.

By Henry Pearsall, at Pearsall Station, South-side Railroad of Long Island, seventeen miles from this City, a homestead farm of thirty-one acres, sold to C. H. Pierson and others for $14,500, to be subdivided and resold in building lots.

By A. F. Smith & Co., Southern Land agents, No. 12 Pine-street, Virginia lands as follows: Farm of 600 acres in Spotsylvania County, sold for $30,000; farm of 225 acres in Dinwiddy County, sold for $9,000 cash; tract of land containing 15,000 acres, coal and timber, sold to J. & P. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, for $45,000, and tract of 19,000 acres located in Bath County, West Virginia, sold for $19,000.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, May 2, plans for the erection of new buildings in the City have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, west side, 250 feet east of Sixth-avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 60; S. J. Harriet, owner.

West Fifty-first-street, No. 453, one brick stable, two stories, 9.7 by 8; W. S. Blake, owner.

Avenue A, north-east corner First-street, four brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 70; C. F. Folsom, owner.

Second-street, No. 86, 194 feet east of Avenue A, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 75; C. F. Folsom, owner.

West Fifty-seventh-street, west side, 175 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four one-story cellar brown-stone dwellings, each four stories, 21 by 64; J. W. Cressman, owner.

East Seventy-ninth-street, south side, 225 feet west of Third-avenue, one brown-stone French apartment dwelling, four stories, 25 by 75; D. Buddensiek, owner.

West Eleventh-street, Nos. 111 to 117, four brick tenement buildings, each five stories, 24 by 75; Goeller & Freedman, owners.

Broadway, east side, 21 feet south of Forty-eighth-street, one brick second-class store, two stories, 32 by 35; S. H. Cadupp, owner.

Morton-street, south side, between West and Washington streets, one brick cotton-press, one story, 51 by 50; J. H. Harway, owner.

West Fifty-seventh-street, west side, — feet west of Tenth-avenue, one brick stable and dwelling, two stories, 25 by 75; S. W. Johnson, owner.

Forsyth-street, No. 5, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; J. Jarvis, owner.

East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, north side, 243 feet east of Avenue A, four brown-stone French apartment dwellings, each four stories, 20 by 65; James Meagher, owner.

West Thirtieth-street, Nos. 140 and 142, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 20 by 62; E. D. James, owner.

One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, south side, 230 feet west of Avenue A, one brown stone dwelling, two stories, 20 by 41; John A. Mount, owner.

Avenue D, Nos. from 1?2 to 153, one brick factory, four stories, 98 by 70; D. H. McAlpin, owner.

Third-avenue, No. 1,230, one brick store and dwelling, two stories, 31.6 by 42; J. McSpedon, owner.

Tenth-avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-second-street, three yellow-stone stores and dwellings, four stories, 20 by 50; W. H. Bedell, owner.

East Eighty-fourth-street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, one brick stable, one story, 25 by 20; Robert Ward, owner.

East Tenth-street, No. 275, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 85; Geo. Hoffman, owner.

Hudson-street, No. 133, one brick store and tenement, six stories, 25 by 75; John Connolly, owner.

First-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, one brick second-class dwelling, two stories, 20 by 40; W. Austin, owner.

Fifth-avenue, south-east corner Fiftieth-street, one brick and free-stone first-class hotel, eight stories, 200 by 100, estimated cost $350,000; owner, Geo. Kemp.

One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, north side, 160 feet west of Fifth-avenue, one marble church, three stories, 100 by 99.11, estimated cost $80,000; Second Presbyterian Church, Harlem, owners.

Third-avenue, east side, entire block front, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, ten brick, French apartment buildings, each four stories, 20.11 by 87 and 20 by 65; J. & M. C. Spear, owners.

West Forty-ninth-street, Nos. 137 and 139, one brick livery stable, three stories, 46 by 98; Cockerill & Stephens, owners.

Gansevoort-street, north side, 180 feet west of West-street, one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 80; G. B. Lawton, owner.

East Twenty-third street Methodist Church, running through to No. 7 East Twenty-second-street, one [illegible] and club-room, five stories, 50 by 91, cost $17,000; Wm. Kents, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Building north-west corner Canal and Greene streets, unsafe chimney; Franklin Evans, owner.

No. 761 Eighth-avenue, unsafe generally; Hyman Grischel, owner.

No. 110 New Church-street, unsafe south corner at top; Joshua Hendricks, owner.

No. 52 New Bowery, unsafe front wall and second floor; John G. Gottsberger, owner.

Building west side Fourth-avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, unsafe generally; Ferdinand Maass, owner.

No. 152 Cherry-street, unsafe chimneys; Thomas McTiernan, owner.

No. 64 Baxter-street, unsafe south wall; Thos. Cary, owner.

No. 146 West Twenty-fourth-street, unsafe rear wall; R. D. Barkley, owner.

Building north side Fifty-fourth-street, 75 feet east of Second-avenue, unsafe front and east walls; R. Totten, owner.

No. 44 Hamilton-street, unsafe east wall; Philip Collins, owner.

Exchange Sales, Friday, May 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

3 two-story buildings and lease of lot, 9th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 49th-st., lot 24.6x100x57.7x102.7, term of lease 15 years, ground rent $800 per annum	$3,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 1.

Bowery, n. w. corner Bond-st., 26x106.6	$89,500
Bleecker-st., s. w. corner Bank-st., 57x107.4, to e. s. of Hudson-st., thence n. 57.7 ft. to Bank-st., thence e. 87.10	55,000
Broome-st., s. s., 25?.8 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x88	12,000
Broadway, No. 19, 30.8x104.?	37,000
Broadway, s. e. corner 53d-st., thence e. 50 ft. to centre old Bloomingdale Road, thence s. 30 ft., thence w. 50 ft., thence n. along Broadway 30 ft.	10,000
Cherry-st., No. 421, 25.1x½ block	7,375
Crosby-st., No. 58, 25.1x98.6	14,450
De Peyster-st., n. e. s. 71.11 ft. s. e. Water-st., 22.3x33.10	13,000
Frankfort-st., No. 12, 20.6x?4.3, ½ part	27,500
Front-st., n. s., No. 4, 21.8x?x70	19,750
Franklin-square, s. e. corner Pearl-st., 25.3x43.6	13,850
Grand-st., s. w. corner Clinton-st., 50x80	44,700
Greenwich-st., No. 25, 28.9x98.3	22,800
Greenwich-st., No. 109, 27.2x107.2	17,800
Henry-st., s. s., between Clinton and Montgomery, 23.6x100	15,300
Hudson-st., s. w. corner Desbrosses-st., 25x75	25,000
Hudson-st., No. 64, 25x74.7	19,175
Houston-st., No. 187, 20x?1	11,750
Hawthorne-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Sherman-av., 100x100	4,400
John-st., No. 96, 20.3x38.4	20,000
Mott-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x100	13,000
Macdougal-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 25x100	16,000
Mulberry-st., e. s. 49.1 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x	nom.
Oak-st., No. 45, 20x49.7	6,900
Reade-st., n. s., 50.1 ft. e. of West Broadway, 50x61.10	95,000
Renwick-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Spring-st., 25x80	9,000
Vesey-st., No. 50, 23.8x101.2	25,800
Willett-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100; Willett-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x100	24,400
Weehawken-st., w. s., 243 ft. n. of Christopher-st., 28.8x28.10	7,500
3d-st., s. s., No. 290, 22.7x100	7,500
8th-st., No. 61, 25x85.11	18,000
10th-st., s. s., between Avenues C and D, 25x92	8,500
13th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x103.3	16,700
13th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3	17,000
13th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x103.1, ½ part	5,969
13th-st., same property, ½ part	7,250
18th-st., No. 227, 22.7x100	20,000
20th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x29	38,000
21st-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	45,000
21st-st., s. s., No. 124 West, 22x92	24,600
21st-st., n. s., 241 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26x98.9	44,000
22d-st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9	20,500
24th-st., s. s., 208.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	14,250
25th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	14,000
25th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	7,500
27th-st., n. s., 301 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9	8,000
30th-st., s. s., 96 ft. w. of 7th-av., 23x98.9	16,500
31st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	8,500
31st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17x98.9	10,500
31st-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	8,500
32d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	28,000
32d-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x98.9	30,000
33d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.8x98.9	31,500
34th-st., s. s., 42 ft. e. of 7th-av., 29.2x24.9	13,750
34th-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x98.9	14,000
36th-st., s. s., 106.6 ft. w. of Broadway, 14.8x98.9	18,000
36th-st., n. s., 116.11 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x75	21,000
36th-st., n. s., 471 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x98.9	14,000
37th-st., s. w. corner of Lexington-av., 19x49.5	29,000
38th-st., n. s., 166.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 13x80	18,500
38th-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	22,750
39th-st., n. s., 90.9 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 24x123.5	32,500
39th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of 5th-av., 15x98.9	26,000
39th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	9,000
40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	10,600
42d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	12,800
43d-st., s. s., 96 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	9,500
43d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	8,875
43d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	12,500
44th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.4	25,000
45th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x100.5	12,000
46th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	8,000
46th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	25,000
47th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	23,000
47th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 39.9x71	11,500
47th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	30,000
48th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	17,000
48th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	18,000
51st-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	8,250
51st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	17,000
52d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	15,250
53d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	75,000
54th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 24x100.5	16,000
54th-st., n. s., 166 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100.5	37,750
56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 200x100.1	72,250
56th-st., n. s., 74 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x50.5	20,000
57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5	14,000
58th-st., n. s., 266 ft. e. of 2d-av., 94x100.5	80,000
63d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x104	70,000
63d-st., s. s., 211.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x100.5	15,000
69th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	29,000
71st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	26,000
75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 175x102.10	50,930
78th-st., n. s., 212 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24x102.2	3,250
78th-st., n. s., 194 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	3,250
78th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x102.2	21,000
79th-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Avenue A, 12.8x102.2	6,000
79th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x½ block; 78th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x½ block	45,400
82d-st., s. s., 216 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x87	8,000
82d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x87	8,000
84th-st., n. s., 276.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.5x102.2	15,015
86th-st., n. s., 210.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	9,200
Pearl-st., No. 358, 23.4x33.4	17,000
Macdougal-st., No. 104, 25x100	12,000
Centre-st., No. 68, 27x79	36,000
Dey-st., No. 56, 25x65	23,000
Ludlow-st., No. 71, 25x87	17,500
8th-st., n. s., 146 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x112.10	30,000
75 ft. s. of 9th-st., and 182 ft. w. of 2d-av., interior lot and stable, thence e. 31x n. 19 ft.	30,000
26th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x98.9	10,500
132d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	16,500
18th-st., n. s., 401.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 23.4x92	16,500
112th-st., s. s., 2.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100	11,000
110th-st., s. w. s., 85 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.11	7,300
110th-st., s. w. s., 535 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.16	7,350
126th-st., n. s., 535 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.6x99.11	7,000
127th-st., n. s., 168.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.8x99.11	9,500
127th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x99.11	20,000
127th-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16x99.11	14,000
128th-st., s. s., 198.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x½ block, h. and l.	12,500
133d-st., n. s., 825 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x99.11	16,250
143d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11	4,500
Avenue A, w. s., between 2d and 3d avs.	17,700
Lexington-av., e. s., 56.7 ft. n. of 51st-st., 18.4x67	23,000
Madison-av., e. s., 74 ft. n. of 24th-st., 24.8x100	30,000
1st-av., w. s., 69 ft. s. of 19th-st., 22x60	15,100
1st-av., s. w. corner 55th-st., 20.5x80	22,000
1st-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 37th-st., 18.10x n. 16x s. 30 to 37	6,000
1st-av., w. s., 252 ft. s. of 88th-st., 25.2x100	24,000
2d-av., w. s., 25.4 ft. n. of 89th-st., 25x75	26,000
2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x81	14,600
3d-av., s. w. corner of 59th-st., 20.6x100	45,000
6th-av., e. s., 24.1 ft. s. of 39th-st., 20.2x80	39,000
6th-av., e. s., 25x100	18,750
7th-av., e. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 48th-st., 50x100	55,000
7th-av., w. s., 63.8 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x94.9	18,250
7th-av., w. s., 24.4 ft. s. of 14th-st., 75x100	19,000
7th-av., e. s., 53.9 ft. n. of 31st-st., 45x100	28,000
7th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 14th-st., 50x100	10,000
8th-av., s. w. corner of 47th-st., 25x193	51,000
10th-av., s. s., 45.6 ft. n. of 17th-st., 46.3x100	13,750
12th-av., w. s., equi distant between 157th-st. and 158th-st., th. w. to Hudson River Railroad track x th. s. to centre line 157th-st. x th. e. to w. s. 12th-av. x th. n. to n. w. corner 12th-av. x 157th-st. x th. still n. 99.11 ft. to point beginning	50,000

LEASES.

Grand-st., No. 297, s. w. corner of Allen-st., 10 years, per year	$4,500
14th-st., No. 15, East, 8 years, 4 years, per year	6,000
4 years, per year	6,500
27th-st., No. 40, 3 years, per year	3,600
6th-av., No. 126, 5 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO Let.—Size of house, 25x73; lot, 25x100; situation, No. 41 West 124th st., fronting on Mount Morris Park and Morris-av.; location one of the finest in Harlem; house is new, three stories, brown-stone front, built in very best manner; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; heated by steam; is in complete order and newly furnished throughout; lot adjoining also for sale. Apply to M. G. LANE, No. 100 4th-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

$22,000.—FOR SALE. PARTIALLY furnished, a four-story English-basement house in 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, corner Broadway, 7th-av., and 44th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, twenty feet front, No. 79 East 49th-st.; $16,000. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown stone front houses, on Willoughby-av., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For photographs and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st., office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 496 Willoughby-av., near Marcy-av., or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN, A TWO-story, basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in, 20x36, lot 25x100; nine rooms; all improvements, good neighborhood; forty minutes from Fulton Ferry, twenty-five minutes from Grand-street ferry.—Price $5,250; $1,000 to $1,250 cash, balance can remain if desired. Apply to A. H. SAXTON, No. 47 John-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

Descriptive lists furnished free of charge, being books of 200 pages, handsomely illustrated, complete, with maps, time-tables, commutation rates, and complete description of all the New-Jersey railroads towns, and villages. Sent free on receipt of six cents postage.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to
N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

OCEAN VILLA PLATS FOR SALE at Newport, R. I., on Vaucluse and Indian avs. and The Cliffs, of two acres to six acres each, at $600 to $1,200 per acre. These plats are dry, smooth, grassy lands, commanding wide and various ocean and inland views, with a south-easterly slope, terminating in a fine shore with rocky cliffs and firm beaches. Indian-av. is 60 feet wide, 2½ miles long, about 150 feet from the shore, and from 20 to 100 feet above the ocean.—Among the proprietors and Summer residents of these and the adjoining lands are Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John T. Huntington, Gov. Samuel G. Arnold, John N. A. Griswold, Esq., &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or J. E. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR good City income paying property, on east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country-seat of about forty acres, and large river front: in completeness mansion, outbuildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere. This property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property; well located, and with attractive rent roll. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ON THE HUDSON.—A MODERN GOTHIC brick house, finished in hard wood, with an elegant barn sloping to the river, an abundance of rare and valuable shade-trees, walks, &c.; Summer-house, green-house, forcing-house, barn, carriage-house, and twenty-five acres of land, upon which are 2,200 choice grapevines, 250 pear-trees, 400 apple-trees, 2,700 currants, besides a valuable lot of small fruits, with every necessary for shipping the fruits; dock on the place. Price $30,000; terms easy. The improvements cost more than the price; the fruits will pay ten per cent. Apply to JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. FURNISHED—At Riverdale, on the Hudson, a house with nine rooms above basement, gas, furnace, &c.; ground high, commanding beautiful river and inland views; fine lawn, well shaded; good vegetable garden, abundance of fruit, stabling for five horses, and coachman's room; five minutes' walk from depot, thirty-five minutes to 30th or 42d sts., and one hour to Wall-st. by Elevated Railroad.
WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE—ON CENtral Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French roof house of fifteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath, and marble mantles; wash-house separate, with stationary tubs; fruit, shade and ornamental trees, nicely started; lot 74x200; all in good order; terms to suit. Address S. J. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post-office, or apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN AND beautiful residence of the late Wm. Smith, at Rye, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from the Rye station; large house, fine cellar, new outbuildings, and fences; splendid garden and orchard, with nearly four acres of land. Price and terms very reasonable. R. S. HAYWARD, No. 844 Broadway, in the bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW HOUSE and lot, 100x150 feet, containing six rooms, besides attic, within a few minutes' walk of the Arlington Station, on the Montclair Railroad. Apply to SCHUYLER & ADAMS, No. 43 Jay-st., New-York; or, of H. K. SCHUYLER, Belleville, N. J.

WEST FARMS, KING'S BRIDGE, AND Morrisania.—Agents for the sale of property in these towns, (to be annexed,) and other portions of Westchester County.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER B. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HAMILTON & WALLIS HAVE REmoved to No. 30 Pine-st., and offer all varieties of Orange, N. J., property, (a specialty,) for sale and rent.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR at once, farm thirty acres, Westfield, N. J.; mile from depot; high ground; good buildings. No. 3 Burling-slip.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell, and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues.
L. H. GERRY, No. 29 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS; only twenty-five miles; thirty acres in lots.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield, and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence; is situated near churches, schools, and post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad Depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids," on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges, and greenhouses. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The house is of brick, stuccoed; has foundations, underpinning, and trimmings; is comparatively new, and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner; elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-rooms, &c., and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family.

The out-buildings are abundant and complete. The furniture of the house, stock, &c., will be sold if desired. More than $100,000 cash has been expended on the property, and it will be sold at a very great sacrifice on easy terms, or will exchange for satisfactory securities. For further information apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York,
or ALEX. S. PORTER, No. 27 State-st., Boston.

FOR SALE.

One of the finest country homes on the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, N. Y. The river and Catskill Mountain views from this place are unequaled; eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods; a mansion-house, 52x50, (new,) with French roof; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, machine and carpenter's shops, all new and newly painted, and in perfect order; ice-house filled; new private dock; 3,000 bearing fruit-trees; the property well under-drained; fine wells of water; eight or ten trains each way daily; churches and schools near; stock and implements sold if desired. Apply to M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 10.

AT ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND—ONE hour by rail, one and a half by boat, a modern house, lawn, &c., and four acres of land overlooking the water; will be sold at a bargain, and on very easy terms. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $701,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, }
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON, }

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 172 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION EXCHANGE, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, TUESDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock,

Finest plot in the Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, Yates-av., east side, entire front between Monroe and Madison sts., ten lots; Monroe and Madison sts., adjoining, six lots.

These will positively be sold at your price.

Nos. 128 and 130 Hall-st., near Myrtle-av., two neat houses, modern improvements. Worth $5,200; reserve bid, $3,800.

Also, Nos. 429 and 537 Monroe-st., reserve bids at less than cost of improvements. Lots given away. Maps, terms, &c., at offices of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 6, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee,

ON TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET AND SPUYTEN-DUYVIL CREEK—Nineteen lots of land adjoining the Dyckman Estate and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT ANY SACRIFICE.—NO POSTPONEMENT POSSIBLE. MONDAY, May 5, eighty plots, or 128 lots, with barn and dwelling, near Macomb's Dam, adjoining Central Boulevard and Smith Central Hotel; half an hour from City by cars, one hour by boat.

NOW ANNEXED TO NEW-YORK.

Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at auctioneer's, No. 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 432 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, OR FOR ONE year, or longer a beautiful country-seat of about twelve acres, on North Hempstead Harbor, Long Island, opposite Sea-cliff House; is furnished and supplied throughout with water and gas conveniences; a grapery and conservatory among the outbuildings; fruit and ornamental trees in abundance.
Apply to O. G. BENNET,
No. 9 Pine st., or at
No. 51 Broad-st., on first floor.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON South Broadway, near Yonkers, embracing about thirty acres of fine land, with large, well-furnished house, containing thirteen rooms, with modern improvements; stable, barns, &c.; with an abundance of fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; also the use of cows, chickens, horse, and wagon, if wanted; rent moderate. Inquire at the office, No. 117 Broadway, room No. 4, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. J. M. KOEHLER.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, FOR THE SEAson, a very desirable, fully furnished house, on high ground, and with fine views of the Hudson; suitable for a Summer or Winter residence for a large family; rooms are large and airy; gas and water in house; rent reasonable. E. G. & D. DROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or LEWIS ROBERTS, No. 17 South-st.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE AT Summit, N. J., to let, containing thirty-five rooms, with standing furniture; also, unfurnished cottage, nine rooms, to rent or for sale. Inquire of J. or D. W. BONNEL, Summit, N. J.

TO RENT—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., A NICE house of eleven rooms; five minutes from depot and one hour from Wall-st.; rent $40 per month. Apply to
A. W. RIKER,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FLOORS AND ROOMS TO LET—AT No. 42 University-place, together or separate; newly painted; house in first-class order. Janitress in building.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN Island, a house and 20 acres of land, pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound. Apply at Nos. 98 and 100 Franklin-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—FIVE ROOMS, with use of bath-room, in West 19th-st., near 8th-av.; house and family private. Apply in hat-store, corner of 22d-st. and 8th-av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—Near Long Branch, for season or year; fourteen rooms, large garden, stables, &c.; healthy location. Address LONG BRANCH, No. 308 West 23d-st.

TWO HOUSES IN TREMONT TO rent, near Harlem Road; high ground; pleasant; low rent. M. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 17th-st.; location desirable, rent moderate. Address E., Box No. 4,193 New-York Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THIRD-AVENUE.—TO BE LEASED ON ground-rent for twenty years, with two renewals if improved, a plot of land on the corner of 3d-av. and a cross street, having a frontage of 180 feet, embracing 7,750 square feet; is well adapted for a large hotel, as it is centrally situated. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN NO. 95 WALL-ST., A FINE furnished office on third floor.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PROTESTANT FAMILY WOULD LIKE the care of a private house for the Summer; City reference if required. Address by note or person, care of Mrs. Ford, No. 149 East 50th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—TEN TO fifty acres, in Westchester or Putnam County, with moderate buildings; a real purchaser, but not at speculative prices. Terms of payment convenient. Address, with full particulars, (which will be strictly confidential,) Mr. W., care of J. M. Stuart, Esq., No. 144 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE-HORSES AND HARNESS.

For sale, a span of young bay horses, about sixteen hands high, well broke, sound, and kind. Also, double and single harness, silver mountings, carriage and horse blankets, robes, &c., for sale at private stable, No. 65 Madison-av., and can be seen daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT, COMprising an extra fine pair of stylish bay geldings, nearly sixteen hands high, eight and nine years old, very prompt and pleasant drivers; great roadsters; are gaited and act alike; fear nothing; are a perfect family team, and are warranted sound and kind; also, Park phaeton, harness, &c.; sold for want of use. JOHN B. COLES, south-west corner of Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, BLANkets, Tents, McClellan Saddles, Mule Collars, Harness, Canvas Rubber Waterproof, Wagon, Horse-Covers.
W. A. CARTER,
No. 53 Cortlandt near Greenwich.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WIESBADEN.

Old approved and since many centuries well known Alkaline Salt-thermen (30–55° Reaum.)

CURE UNINTERRUPTEDLY DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

Nearly 900 Bathing-cabinets for the thermen of Wiesbaden. Besides: Hydropathic establishments, Pine-needle, Russian, Roman, Irish, Vapor, and Swimming Baths; Mineral and Medicinal Baths of every description. Orthopædic establishment. Electricity. Celebrated ophthalmic infirmary. Whey and goat milk. Mineral-waters of all known springs and of freshest filling.

CONCERTS DAILY BY THE MUNICIPAL CUR-ORCHESTRA, in the splendid saloons of the Cur-house, in the gardens, and at the Cur-spring. MILITARY CONCERTS, EXTRA CONCERTS, and MATINEES, READING-ROOM with 150 newspapers, CARD-ROOMS, COFFEE-SALOONS, and RESTAURANTS, BILLIARDS, PARKS, and DRINKING-HALL, RICHLY-ENDOWED ROYAL THEATRE, BALLS and REUNIONS, HUNTING and FISHING.

In Autumn: GRAND HORSE-RACES, (races on even ground and steeple-chase,) EXQUISITE CLIMATE, SPLENDID LOCATION, and WELL-KNOWN CHARMING ENVIRONS, in the immediate vicinity of the Rhine. Excursions by railroad and steam-boat into the Rheingau, to Johannisberg, Niederwald, into the Nahethal, to Mainz, Darmstadt, and Frankfort.

DIRECT RAILROAD CONNECTIONS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
MUNICIPAL SPA-ADMINISTRATION AT WIESBADEN: F. HEYL.

CONGRESS HALL AND SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VT.,

Are situated eight miles by railway east of St. Albans, Vt. St. Albans is reached by all the railroads of New-England, the Canada and all the United States railroads. Sheldon Springs are 320 miles from New-York, due north, 286 miles from Boston, 60 miles from Montreal.

The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends, are found here:

1st. A pure mild air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

2d. One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal Springs in the world, flowing 14,000 gallons daily.

3d. The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral water baths, known anywhere.

4th. A hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 750 feet of piazza on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The Table, none better, Quail, Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Pigeons, Brook Trout, Fresh Salmon, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Green Turtle, Eggs in all styles, Ham, Roast Pig, Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Rolls, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Hot-House Grapes, Peaches, Canned and Candied Fruits, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.

5th. Beautiful scenery, a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 119 feet fall, 70 miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazzas of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing, a good library of choice reading, Croquet, Nine Pins, Billiards.

6th. The sanitary effects from the amusements, the mineral water and mineral water baths, and the exquisite air. Pulmonary Consumption is soon helped, and in its early stages cured; Head, Throat, and Pulmonary Catarrh, soon cured; Expectorating, Hawking, and Spitting, &c., soon cured; Cancerous Affections, Throat Diseases, Hoarseness, and weak Voice, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Rheumatism, all Kidney complaints, and Abscesses, Dyspepsia, and Female Complaints, promptly relieved and soon cured.

Price of Board, $3 to $3 per day. Cheaper in May and June, and to the 15th of July, and in October and November.

For Rooms and information, write or call on Dr. S. S. FITCH, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vt. The Hotel opens on the first of May, and continues open until the first of December, and later if required.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., will be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia and Green Mountain ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL.—OPENS FOR Summer visitors on May 7; rowing on the Delaware, new boats free to guests; trouting in the mountain streams, fishing on the river and lakes, beautiful drives and walks, grand water-falls, pure mountain air, no mosquitoes, no chills and fever. Special terms to parties engaging board for the season. For circular apply to PHILIP F. FULMER, Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests May 12 until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-Gap; elevation, 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives and pure mountain air. For circulars, address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

SUMMER RESORT—AT GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—No better place for families wishing for a permanent Summer residence. Send for circular, and inquire of Col. Williamson, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4; house, No. 138 West 10th-st.
KING & MOURIN.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

THE WEST END, FORT WASHINGTON.—This new hotel, delightfully located opposite the Palisades, and in all its appointments first class, will open on or about 25th of May.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

SUMMER RESORTS

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson. mountain air, scenery unsurpassed in the world, pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

WEST POINT HOTEL.
Fronting the parade-ground, is now open. For particulars, address WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—MEARNS House open as usual, May 1. Address Mrs. A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 42TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suites of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 307 EAST 18TH-ST.
Very handsomely-furnished room on second floor to let to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife, with or without board, in a private house; neighborhood first class; references.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
The third floor and one room on the fourth floor to let, with board, separately or together, permanently or transiently, with or without private table; references exchanged; location desirable for gentlemen.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.
A handsome large parlor bedroom, with or without private table, without children; reasonable references.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.
Desirable rooms to let, with board, for the Summer or the year; suitable for a family.

NO. 42 WEST 16TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, consisting of parlors and second floor, to let, with private table, or second floor and parlors separate; all handsomely furnished; also, other rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at Summer prices; everything first class; references exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870.) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST.
Four doors from Gilsey House.—Elegant rooms to rent, with board, en suite or singly.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH-ST.
Rooms to let, with board; immediate possession; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANT FRONT OR BACK parlor, with extension and closet, beautifully furnished, and first-class board, in a French private family; references required. No. 15 Warren-place, (Charles-st.) near Waverley-place.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

HARLEM.—TO LET—IN 127TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a large front room, furnished, without board, to one or two gentlemen. Address M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 48 WEST 48TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished apartments, with a thoroughly first-class table; also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEmen only, handsomely furnished rooms en suite for the season, or year; references exchanged. No. 47 West 22d-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMFORTS of a refined home, with liberal table and handsome suite of rooms; references; two rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH-ST.—WELL-FURnished room in a German private family, for a single gentleman, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.; references.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 44 WEST.—Two gentlemen can secure a fine second-story front room at $20 per week, bath-room adjoining, with good board; also, rear room at $12, or $16 for two, per week.

BOARD AT MODERATE PRICES, near Union-square.—Rooms on fourth floor and front basement for gentlemen; also, hall rooms. No. 41 West 16th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, by the season or year, at reduced prices; private table if desired.

NO. 103 WEST 33TH-ST.—BOARD.—Furnished second and third floors to let, together or separate; private table if desired; terms moderate to parties making permanent arrangements.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—Superior accommodations to let, with or without board, to gentlemen or a family; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st-st.

TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, in a pleasant private house; references exchanged. No. 150 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; also, rooms en suite for light housekeeping. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 598 6th-av.

NO. 368 WEST 32D-ST.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, with rooms and board.

NO. 144 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs.—Handsomely-furnished back parlor and extension; also, large back room on second floor, to let, with board; terms reasonable.

FIFTH-AV.—A PARLOR FLOOR HANDsomely furnished, (corner house,) to a first-class party; private table, bath, closets, &c. No. 140.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN A private family without board. Inquire at No. 251 West 22d-st.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room for two; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Excellent board.

WEST 20TH-ST., NO. 52—TWO FURnished parlors; also, reception-room, with all conveniences, to rent; convenient to St. James Hotel.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS HANDSOMEly furnished, in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,282 Broadway.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor to let, to families or single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT THE DE GARMO Institute, Rhinebeck, N. Y., from July to September.—A pleasant location, airy rooms, and good board; delightful drives in immediate vicinity. For particulars address J. M. DE GARMO, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

BERGEN POINT.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, from New-York, having taken place known as Ringgold Cottage, will take four gentlemen or gentleman and wife; boating, bathing, and fishing, and fruit in abundance.

PERSONS OR FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated with board for the Summer at Montgomery, Orange County; references exchanged. Address WM. TOPPING, Montgomery, Orange County.

BOARD IN TARRYTOWN.—A PRIvate family having six newly-furnished rooms, with board, would like one or two families from 1st of May. Address J. C., Post-office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms may be had for the season by addressing Post-office Box No. 37, Madison, N. J.; references.

FURNITURE.

ZERO

REFRIGERATOR,

With Water and Butter COOLER,
IS THE BEST.
A. M. LESLEY,
No. 224 W. 23d-st.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs,
offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord. Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

GEORGE A. CLARKE.
Fine Furniture, Carpets, and Upholstery.
Parties desirous of availing themselves of my popular system of payments in the furnishing of their houses or apartments, are invited to examine the same.

2,000 WALNUT BEDSTEADS AND chamber-sets of various grades; elegant designs; richly carved and trimmed with foreign wood; warranted thoroughly seasoned and substantially made, at much below store prices, at manufactory, No. 580 Hudson-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

WANTED—FOUR BLACK-WALNUT COUNters, with drawers, must be in good order. Apply to A. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

FOR SALE FOR HALF ITS VALUE, an Italian hound, suitable for a lady's pet; have been offered $75. Address P. J. B., Box No. 2,693.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THIS SATURDAY MATINEE, May 3, 1½ P. M.
THE LAST TIME OF
Mr. SOTHERN as
DAVID GARRICK,
and
DUNDREARY, MARRIED AND SETTLED.

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT, May 3, 1873,
And every Evening and Saturday Matinee at 1½ P. M.
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his original part of Squire Chuckles, in the
SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING.
An original drama, of comic and serious interest, in four acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron.
The piece will be presented with
New music...by...Mr. Thomas Baker
New scenery...by...Messrs. Isherwood, Evans, and Watson.
New appointments...by...Mr. F. Godwin
New mechanism...by...Mr. H. Butler
And the following
Powerful distribution of characters:
Charles Chuckles...Mr. Sothern
Roderick Gresham...Mr. J. B. Polk
David Brandon...Mr. J. W. Carroll
Jabez Grindrod...Mr. C. B. Bishop
Mr. Clinch...Mr. E. M. Holland
Buller...Mr. W. J. Leonard
Farmer Hedges...Mr. G. F. Browne
Servant...Mr. J. Peck
Rachel Grindrod...Miss Katherine Rogers
Polly Greville...Miss Effie Germon
Lady Logwood...Mme. Ponisi
Malvina, her first appearance in this theatre,
Miss Vandyke
Period—The present day. Place—England.
ACT 1.—THE MISER'S ATTIC.
Painted by Mr. J. Watson.
ACT 2.—SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE AND GROUNDS.
Painted by Mr. H. Isherwood.
ACT 3.—LODGINGS IN LONDON.
Painted by Mr. J. Watson.
ACT 4.—INTERIOR OF SQUIRE CHUCKLES' COUNTRY HOUSE.
Painted by Mr. G. Evans.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
JAMES E. HAYES...MANAGER
THE PUBLIC VOICE,
THE PUBLIC PRESS,
INDORSE IT.
THE PUBLIC CATERER,
in consequence, announces that he will continue
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
to present,
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THE FIFTH EDITION OF
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY-DUMPTY,
THOROUGHLY RECONSTRUCTED BY THE AUTHOR.
New Cast,
New Burlesque Opening,
New scenery,
New Music,
New Tricks and Effects,
AND AN ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME.
The following Specialty Artists will appear, assisting in this CARNIVAL OF FUN:
THE WILSON BROTHERS,
GYMNASTS EXTRAORDINARY.
WILLIAM and HARRY JEE,
CHAMPION HAT-SPINNERS OF THE WORLD,
in their famous specialty, entitled
MUSICAL BOCKS.
AMERICUS, the wonderful INFANT VIOLINIST.
Last week of Prof. NELSON and SONS.
First appearance of the peerless Mlle. MORLACCHI
in her unrivaled
DIVERTISSEMENTS TERPSICOREAN.
Revival of the great RAILROAD SCENE.
COMIC SKATING ACT.
A new Historical Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
2 O'CLOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LYDIA THOMPSON.
The world-famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque,"
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
AND HER INCOMPARABLE COMPANY.
The most complete burlesque organization in the world, will close the dramatic season of 1872-73 by
SEVEN GALA PERFORMANCES,
at
POPULAR PRICES, POPULAR PRICES,
and
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 5—BLUE BEARD.
"That's the sort of a man I am."
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6—KENILWORTH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7—LURLINE.
"And yet I am not happy."
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8, ROBIN HOOD.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9—Benefit of Miss THOMPSON.
ALADDIN—"We'll take 'em in."
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, last appearances.
The pieces will be presented with the aid of a FULL CHORUS and CORPS DE BALLET, together with the SPECIALTIES, MARKED FEATURES of the Company.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Boxes, with capacity of four persons, $6. Orchestra, $1 50; balcony circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents.
The sale of boxes and seats will commence at the Academy of Music, Monday, April 28, and may be had at No. 114 Broadway.
MATINEE PRICES to all parts of the house, $1, for which seats may be secured in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
Edwin Booth...Manager and Proprietor
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the celebrated Irish Comedian,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT.
FRIDAY
and
SATURDAY,
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
ARRAH NA POGUE
and
KERRY.
MR. SHIEL BARRY AS MICHAEL FEENY.
LAST MATINEE OF ARRAH NA POGUE
ON SATURDAY AT 2.
NEXT WEEK.—Last week of Mr. BOUCICAULT.
By special desire, DADDY O'DOWD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Reappearance of MISS NEILSON
On MONDAY, MAY 12,
On which occasion will be produced for the first time in New-York, after long preparation, the grand Historical and Romantic Drama of
AMY ROBSART,
by Andrew J. Halliday, Esq., and founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous historical romance of "Kenilworth,"
in which...MISS NEILSON...will sustain her original character of
AMY ROBSART.

ASSOCIATION HALL. MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 3,
Last lecture in New-York by
BRET HARTE.
Subject—THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.
Preceded by an organ concert. Tickets, 50 cents, at Gurley's and Schirmer's.

BALLAD CONCERT.
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, previous to her departure for Europe, will give one Ballad Concert at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 13. Miss Sterling will be assisted by Miss Matilda Toedt and other eminent artists.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York.

DURKHEIM A. D. H. RHEINPFALTZ, GERMANY.—FRAULEIN ANDRE'S EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for young ladies. Great advantages for languages, music and drawing. Terms, £32 10 per annum. Reference, R. W. McKEE, No. 190 Water-st., New-York.

$2.50—WRITING LESSONS; BOOKkeeping, arithmetic, writing, reading, punctuation, $5 per quarter each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery; Up-town College, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner of 33d-st.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS RITTER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for children, No. 206 East 18th-st. Spring term commences April 14. Reopens Sept. 24.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
Broadway and 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A "LIVE" PROFESSOR OF mathematics for one of our oldest and best colleges; skilled experienced teachers in all departments, wishing to change for Autumn, are invited to apply to AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 14 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEE THIS SATURDAY,
will be acted for the first time in this City Mr. CHARLES FECHTER'S brilliant dramatization, in five acts, of Alexander Dumas' fascinating romantic creation,
MONTE CRISTO.
Every scene, the mechanical effects, properties and costumes all new.
Edmund Dantes...MR. CHARLES FECHTER
other characters by Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, B. T. Ringgold, D'Orsay Ogden, C. H. Rockwell, J. B. Studley, Charles Leclercq, George Devere, J. W. Jennings, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Josephine Henry, Cora Cassidy, &c., &c.
Sailors, Fishermen, Catalans, Guests, &c.
ACT I.
SCENE 1.—The Catalan Village.
SCENE 2.—Villefort's Cabinet.
SCENE 3.—The Reserve Inn.
ACT II.
SCENE 1.—An apartment at the Count De Moncerf's.
SCENE 2.—The cells of the Chateau D'If.
SCENE 3.—The cemetery of the Chateau D'If.
ACT III.
SCENE.—The Inn of the Pont du Gard.
ACT IV.
SCENE.—Conservatory at the Count de Moncerf's.
ACT V.
SCENE.—The Forest of Vincennes. Morning.
After the first act eighteen years are supposed to elapse.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND MONTE CRISTO MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
CHARLES FECHTER as EDMUND DANTES.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
DIVORCE!!
Mr. DALY'S GREAT DRAMA OF SOCIETY.
EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEE THIS SATURDAY.
Characters by
Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ,
Miss SARA JEWETT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,
Miss NELLY MORTIMER, Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD.
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. HENRY CRISP,
Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT,
Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN,
Mr. GEO. DE VERE, Mr. W. BEEKMAN.
Mr. J. A. MACKAY,
Mr. CHAS. FISHER,
MONDAY, May 5, Benefit of Mr. LOUIS JAMES.
WEDNESDAY, May 7, Benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
IN REHEARSAL, for Magnificent Production, an original play of POWERFUL EMOTIONAL CHARACTER, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, partly founded on a drama by Dr. MOSENTHAL, of Vienna, and prepared expressly for this company. Every preparation is in progress to make this brilliant play a worthy crowning to the season just ending, and to signalize the closing performances of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, prior to the Summer recess.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
This SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock,
Special DIVORCE matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
AZRAEL, OR THE MAGIC CHARM.
MAFFIT AND BARTHOLOMEW
AS CLOWN AND PANTALOON.
LANNIER AND PITTERI IN NEW DANCES.
THREE GRAND BALLETS.
THE GREAT SENSATION GYMNAST,
LULU, LULU, LULU, LULU.
LULU, LULU.
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
AGNES ETHEL
IN
FROU FROU
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOM. MURRAY.
FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE OF
BLOOD MONEY.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. NIGHT AT 8.
The celebrated character actor, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY,
in the new drama,
BLOOD MONEY.
ONLY MATINEE AT 2. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY EVENING, WILLY REILLY.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
FRANK MACEVOY'S
NEW HIBERNICON; OR,
IRELAND IN AMERICA.
The most amusing entertainment in the City.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY, Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan. Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE PIANO RECITALS.
AND HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,
AT STEINWAY HALL, ON THE AFTERNOONS OF
MONDAY, MAY 12; WEDNESDAY, MAY 14;
FRIDAY, MAY 16; SATURDAY, MAY 17;
MONDAY, MAY 19; TUESDAY, MAY 20;
and on the EVENING of THURSDAY, MAY 22.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS, including reserved seats to the entire series of seven Recitals TEN DOLLARS, sale of which commences at Box Office of Steinway Hall, and at Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway,
ON MONDAY MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Concert in aid of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
Postponed from April 29 to May 3, is now
INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.
Caused by OLE BULL'S inability to fulfill his engagements. The Committee requests ticket-holders to call at Schirmer's and Ballmann's, where money will be refunded. Elwood E. Thorne, C. D. Brown, M. D., Jas. M. Austin, M. D., Col. E. L. Gaul, and John C. Boak, Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund Committee.
T. B. TURNBULL,
Manager Ole Bull Concerts.

STEINWAY HALL.
BERGNER'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT.
Mr. F. BERGNER has the honor to announce his ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 3,
With the assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Anna Mehlig, Miss A. Sterling, Miss F. Van Inten, Leopold Damrosch, Schwartz, Matzka, and Liesegang. Tickets $1, to be had at Steinway Hall.

LOUIS DURR'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
In the building of the German Savings Bank.
Gen. MOLTKE'S PORTRAIT, taken from life by Prof. Schrader, is now on exhibition.

ART AUCTION.
EXHIBITION FREE OF
200 FINE PAINTINGS by AMERICAN ARTISTS
at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV.,
Till the EVENINGS of May 5 and 6,
when they will be sold by
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER,
No. 82 5th-av.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 122 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH,
At Association Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, May 6, 1873. Subject—*Eloquence and Orators.* Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale at B. Stradley's, No. 197 Nassau-st., G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and Arion Piano-forte Company, No. 5 East 14th-st. Mr. F. J. Barrett will preside at the organ.

MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN LABOR REFORM LEAGUE CONVENTION meets in MASONIC HALL 13th-st., SUNDAY and MONDAY, May 4 and 5, DAY and EVENING. E. H. HEYWARD, STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, LAURA CUPPY SMITH, EDWARD PALMER, W. L. ORMSBY, and other speakers.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MAY!!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, N.Y.,
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $55 up, for cash. Monthly installments received, from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

ORGANS.—FOR SALE, A NEW ORGAN, with two manuals and pedal pipes, $1,400; a second-hand organ, one manual, $450, and a large size cabinet organ, with two manuals, twelve stops, $350; also, a large two-manual organ. Apply to J. H. & C. S. ODELL, organ builders, Nos. 407 and 409 West 42d-st., New-York.

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two and twelve-stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

FLUTE FOR SALE.—A "BADGER'S" IMproved solid silver Boehm flute, with sharp and concert pitch heads. Address FLUTE, Box No. 5,280 New-York Post-office.

GREAT BARGAINS.—DOUBLE-REED Organs; beautiful styles; perfect tones; two stops, $100; four stops, $110; eight stops, $125. Call and see them at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Westchester Annexation—The Croton Sufficient for Millions—Water-Sheds of the New Territory.

The lower part of the County of Westchester, that lies adjacent to New-York, and is separated from it by the Harlem River, is so intimately connected with and dependent upon the City that its annexation has been looked for as a natural consequence, requiring only time to make it an accomplished fact. This portion—an irregular triangular gore, of about eight miles in length from north to south, and about two miles in width from east to west—fits, as it were, into and literally "squares" the northern portion of the island, and includes that part of Westchester south of the southerly boundary line of Yonkers, and a prolongation of that line due east to the Bronx River, and thence south along the course of the Bronx to its mouth on the Sound. It contains the townships of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge, and their dependent villages of Morrisania, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Wilton, North New-York, East and West Morrisania, Melrose, Woodstock, Elton, Claremont, Highbridgeville, Tremont, Belmont, West Farms, Central Morrisania, Mount Hope, Mount Eden, William's Bridge, Fairmount, and Fordham, and covers an area of about one-third the size of Manhattan Island. The south-eastern portion of the district is low, and in some parts marshy, and through it the Bronx winds its way to the Sound. Toward the north the country is intersected by two ranges of hills of moderate elevation, running north and south and parallel with the Hudson. The valleys, formed by this diversity of the otherwise flat character of the district, are each the course of the natural arterial drainage of the surface. On the east is the Bronx; between the two ridges flows Tibbet's Brook through the property of the old Van Courtland manor, south to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and beyond the western ridge the Nepperhan or Sawmill River, which discharges itself into the Hudson at Yonkers. The three townships included in the above territory contained, according to the last census, about 30,000 inhabitants. To this number may be fairly added fifteen per cent. for the increase since 1870, which would give, in round numbers, about 35,000 of a population. The great increase of the City and the growing demand for more extended space, will necessarily require most of the area included within this southern part of Westchester for the houses of her artisans and merchants, and the solution of the question of rapid transit will soon cover this sparsely-inhabited district with the residences of these classes. But now that the annexation of the district is almost an accomplished fact, the great question, one demanding instant and paramount attention, is the supply of pure and wholesome water to meet the present wants of the people of the annexed territory. It is naturally inquired, where is the supply for the new district to be obtained from? The Croton Aqueduct, with its present discharging capacity, is not sufficient for the wants of the City proper and the annexed territory, and any attempt to tap that source and distribute its waters over the scattered villages of South Westchester, would be attended with serious, if not disastrous, consequences to the City. In anticipation, however, of the present emergency, the Department of Public Parks has had its attention called to this important subject, and all that could be done within the scope of its functions was accomplished to solve the difficulty. Competent engineers were instructed to survey the water-sheds and gauge the capacity of the streams most available for a proper supply, and not only ascertain the exact amount of the overflow of the Croton dams, and report on the best method of utilizing that overflow, but also the water-sheds of the Nepperhan or Sawmill River, Sprain Brook, Grassy Sprain Brook, Bronx and Hutchinson Rivers—in fact all the water-supply in the county not naturally belonging to the Croton shed or its tributaries, and obtain the most accurate data for estimating the supply of water from local and unused sources. The result of these surveys and observations embodied in reports made to the proper departments offers a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and sets at rest any apprehension which may have been entertained as to the sufficiency of the water-supply for the annexed territory. From this data a very near approximation of the quantity of water furnished by the Croton, from measurements of the height of the overflow taken daily at the Croton dam, the quantity running waste has been determined, which is, of course, in addition to the quantity sent into the City through the aqueduct. The calculations of the quantity running waste were made during a very dry season, and extended over a period of twelve months. This quantity was found to be 10,067,600 cubic feet; at the same time the quantity carried to the City daily was estimated at 7,000,000 cubic feet, and for the twelve months, 2,555,000,000 cubic feet, making the quantity furnished by the Croton water-shed, or Croton dam, 12,642,000 cubic feet. Available sites for fifteen storage reservoirs, having an aggregate surface of 6,500 acres, and capacity for storing 8,303,000,000 cubic feet of water, nearly double what will be necessary for utilizing the whole flow of the Croton in dry seasons, were then surveyed and determined. On the assumption that the City would require to use daily 32,500,000 cubic feet, at eight cubic feet, or 59½ gallons daily for each person, the quantity required yearly will be 11,862,500,000 cubic feet. Examination of the daily overflow shows that there are 4,221,500,000 cubic feet to be stored, in order to equalize the daily delivery of 32,500,000 cubic feet per day. The loss by evaporation on this quantity stored will be 60,000,000 cubic feet, or about one and a half per cent. for twelve months, which will leave a margin of 719,500,000 cubic feet per year, or nearly 2,000,000 daily, as a margin for wastage and other causes. It will thus be seen that the Croton water-shed will furnish the ample quantity of sixty gallons daily to at least 4,000,000 of people.

As to the quantity of water available from local Westchester sources—from the water-shed of the rivers and streams indicated—there is the most accurate and satisfactory information. In the latter part of 1870, after a long and continued drouth, and in anticipation that the Fall rains would soon set in, the Sawmill and the other rivers indicated were gauged, to determine the amount of water furnished by them at their lowest stages. The points at which the streams were gauged are a little north of the town of Yonkers. The aggregate amount of water was found to be 4,825,440 gallons passing in twenty-four hours. The drainage area from which this flows is about sixteen miles in length from north to south, by an average width of about four miles, and contains about sixty square miles. Owing to the extreme drouth that had prevailed for several months previous to the gauging, the quantity of water furnished, in proportion to the area, was very small. The quantity gauged of 4,825,440 gallons in twenty-four hours is therefore a safe minimum for an estimate. Applying the proportion obtained from this area to the easterly part of Westchester County, which contains several available streams that have not been guaged, the drainage area of which is estimated at twenty-five square miles, gives for the latter area 2,010,600 in twenty-four hours, or, for the entire available drainage area of eighty-five square miles, 6,836,040 in twenty-four hours. These figures represent the total minimum quantity of water by natural flow in twenty-four hours, and show the extreme [illegible] if only the natural flow of the streams [illegible] depended on; but by means of reservoirs [illegible] storing the waters discharged by the streams during their higher stages, and in Spring and Fall floods, a much larger quantity can be made available. It has been ascertained by observation that the Nepperhan discharges at the dams in the town of Yonkers, during floods that ordinarily occur two or three times a year, an amount of water equal to 120,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. This, applied proportionally to the whole drainage district of eighty-five square miles, gives 433,364,545 gallons in twenty-four hours. The mean between the minimum and these figures may be in some degree approximated by the following schedule, showing the probable proportions and distribution of these quantities throughout the year:

	Gallons.
The flood quantity may be assumed to be discharged during a period of 15 days.	446,400,000x15=6,696,000,000
Half the flood quantity for 30 days	223,200,000x30=6,696,000,000
One-fourth quantity for 50 days	111,600,000x50=5,580,000,000
Double the minimum quantity for 180 days, or 6 months	13,836,000x180=2,490,480,000
And the minimum quantity for 90 days, or 3 months	6,836,000x90= 615,240,000
Giving the whole quantity for the year.	22,077,720,000

This, divided by 365 days, gives 60,500,000 gallons as the mean discharge per day.

A test may be applied to this result by means of the data obtained by the Croton Aqueduct Department. This data shows that in 1864, at the end of a dry season, the Croton water-shed of 338¾ square miles had discharged for the year 94,815,000 gallons, and this proportion would give for the area of 85 square miles, 23,790,000,000 gallons, which corresponds nearly with the estimate. The whole quantity was forty-four per cent. of a minimum annual rain-fall. The percentage of rain-fall that is generally taken as practicable to be utilized by means of reservoirs is about fifty per cent. Assuming that one-fourth or twenty-five per cent. of the rain-fall can be utilized, and taking 36 inches as the minimum of annual rain-fall, gives 36.4 by 85 square miles=13,329,360,000 gallons water per annum, or equal to 36,518,794 gallons per twenty-four hours, and if 60 gallons per hour is the allowance for each person, the result is 608,646 as the amount of population it will supply. It is thus clearly manifest that there is an ample and easily-available supply of good water to be had from the unused streams of Westchester—more than sufficient for the wants of fifteen times the present population of the annexed districts. It has been suggested by one of the engineers engaged on the surveys that the overflow of the Croton Dam, in combination with the use of such local sources as are most available, would be productive of immediate benefit to the district. The local unused sources, as already stated, are the Nepperhan or Sawmill River, Sprain Brook, Grassy Sprain Brook, Bronx and Hutchinson Rivers. The gentleman's idea is to bring the waters of the Hutchinson River across the low country to the valley of the Bronx. And as to the waters of the Sawmill and Tibbet's Brook—being separated by one of the ridges of hills running parallel with the Hudson—he says that means should be devised to deliver the waters of the Sawmill at the top of the ridge, where it could be distributed by gravity. The close proximity of these streams will greatly reduce the cost of bringing the water-supply to the inhabitants.

The question now resolves itself into which is the most expeditious and economic method to supply the present want of the citizens of the territory in question—whether to utilize the overflow of the Croton, capable, as has been demonstrated, of supplying water to over 4,000,000 inhabitants—or constructing the necessary works for the concentration and distribution of the water of the streams flowing through the southern portion of Westchester.

Brooklyn Water-Supply—The Patent Stop-Cocks.

The special committee of the Brooklyn Common Council of which Alderman Brown is chairman held their first meeting, at the City Hall, last evening. The object of the committee is to inquire into the desirability of the new patent stop-cocks which a rule of the Board of City Works requires to be used in connection with the water-supply of all buildings in Brooklyn. The new cock is placed in the cellar, and, with another on the sidewalk and one at the main, provision is made for all emergency, and by a proper use of the appliances, the water can be shut off at any point and flooding rendered impossible. The new stop-cock has come into use during the present year, and as several plumbers and landlords complained of being obliged to use it a committee was appointed by the Common Council, at the request of Alderman Brown, to investigate the matter, and also to inquire into the subject of water meters, which are required to be set in factories, &c. James Armstrong, plumber, of No. 223 Fulton-street, was sworn as the first witness, and gave it as his opinion that one of the stop-cocks required by the Board of City Works was unnecessary. The patent stop-cock, of which Water Purveyor Rhodes was the patentee, cost $2 60, and was, in the opinion of the witness, no better than the old cock of which it took the place. The former could be bought at only one establishment, and the price was exorbitant. The witness said Mr. Rhodes told him that he received a royalty of fifty cents on each of the patent stop-cocks used. He had heard instances in which plumbers were refused permits to set meters, so that a Mr. Brien, a plumber, might get the work. Several other witnesses, all plumbers, gave testimony of similar character. The general complaint seemed to be that the Board of City Works' regulations were arbitrary; that too much circumlocution was required to obtain permits, and that certain patentees and plumbers were favored. Two of the witnesses who advanced these opinions with condemnations of the objectionable patent stop-cocks, admitted, however, that they had really had no means of judging, as the patents in question had only very recently come into use.

The committee will hold its next meeting on Friday evening.

A Singular Suicide.

Col. Wm. A. Cameron, thirty-two years of age, born in England, commanding the Fifth United States Artillery during the war, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself through the head. It would appear that on the close of the war Col. Cameron procured a position in the Custom-house in this City, which he held until April 30, when he received a note from Mr. Frederick A. Phillips, Secretary to the Collector of the Port, informing him that his services were no longer needed. Col. Cameron, who then resided in West Tenth-street, was greatly depressed by this stroke of fortune, and on Thursday hired board at the house No. 6 West Sixteenth-street. He left the house early yesterday morning and returned about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, looking very pale and dejected. He informed the lady of the house that he was completely tired out, and said he would go to his room and court some sleep. At 5 o'clock the servant went to his room to call him for supper, and found him lying dead on the floor. He had shot himself through the right temple with a Smith & Wesson revolver, which laid on the floor near his right hand. Capt. Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was at once notified, and sent for Coroner Young, who assumed charge of the case. The Coroner could not find one dollar among the effects of Col. Cameron, but found the following memorandum, supposed to be addressed to the deceased's mother-in-law:

To Mrs. Bishop:
Before I die I would like to say that all I have I leave to my wife. May she be happy. May God bless her. I am, perhaps, a bad man. Yet, Madam, there are many worse. I love my wife, and do so now. Good-by. I die. W. A. CAMERON.

The body, by order of Coroner Young, was removed to Samsor & Benedict's undertaking establishment, where a post-mortem examination will be made to-day by Deputy-Coroner Marsh. Dr. George Thompson, of No. 41 East Tenth-street, who had professionally attended the deceased during his residence in Tenth-street, called on Coroner Young and stated that Col. Cameron suffered from wounds received during the war, which produced great depression of spirits, and Dr. Thompson said that in his opinion the suicide was committed while Col. Cameron was suffering from great mental depression.

The Brooklyn Bridge—Casting the Second Anchor Plate.

At the South Brooklyn Steam-engine Works, yesterday afternoon, the second of the anchor plates for the East River Bridge was successfully cast. The plate is 16 by 17 feet, and three feet thick, its total weight being twenty-three tons. The iron had been placed in two huge vats encased with fire-brick, and, after being subjected to a fierce fire for six and a half hours, was, at 4 o'clock, transferred to a tank nearer the mold by means of large iron ladles. A charcoal fire kept the metal in a liquid state for half an hour, when the plug was withdrawn and within two minutes the liquid mass was transferred to the huge mold, which was made of loam, thoroughly baked, and the casting successfully accomplished. The escape of gas from the vent-pipe while the molten iron was running out, resembled the rumbling of distant thunder. The work was done under the superintendence of Mr. Cobb, and none but the reporters and workmen were present. The metal will take one week to cool thoroughly, before it can be removed from the mould. The plate, which was the second of four, cost $3,200.

Personal.

Col. John Pettit, of New-Orleans; Hon. David Mackay, of Liverpool, and Nicol Kingswill, of Toronto, are at the New-York Hotel.

John M. Bellew, of England, and Horace White, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. George B. Wright, of Columbus, Vice-President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; George W. Miller, of Albany, ex-Superintendent of State Insurance Department; Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, of New-Hampshire; Hon. A. E. B. Butler, of Wisconsin, and Charles T. Gorham, of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman William Whiting, of Boston; ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, and George O. Jones, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bishop W. O. Hare, of Harrisburg, and Col. E. S. Esty, of Ithaca, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Case of George F. Train.

On the opening of the court, yesterday, the foreman of the jury impaneled to decide on Train's sanity addressed the Court, and complained of the unreasonable time occupied in the investigation, and the serious inconvenience which the jurors suffered by being absent from their business. He thought that after hearing Mr. Bemis and Mr. Train they would be quite able to decide. Mr. Train's counsel objected to this, and Mr. Bemis was placed on the stand, and testified to Train's connection with the Commune, Credit Mobilier, Union Pacific Railway, and Credit Foncier, and told of his 1,001 speeches in the Presidential campaign. Dr. Eugene Penguet, Oliver Charlick, Horace H. Day, and Joseph B. Stuart testified that Train was a sane man. Mr. Train was then examined in his own behalf. He said he was born in Boston in 1830. He gave a history of his early life and subsequent travels and adventures, and was deep in Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier history, when the court adjourned to Tuesday.

RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

Lecture by J. H. Warwick Before the Polytechnic Association.

J. H. Warwick, of California, read an interesting paper before the Polytechnic Association, at Cooper Union, last evening, on the "Resources of the Pacific Coast," Prof. S. D. Tillman presided.

Mr. Warwick traced the history of the settlement of California; described the scenery, so picturesque, enchanting, and grand, and yet during the scorching Summer months in some parts repelling the traveler. He drew the character of the aborigines, so barbarous that three centuries of contact with Christian people has not yet civilized them. He gave a picture of the customs of the early settlers as they were until the discovery of gold, when the influx from all lands made it for a time a Babel. But out of chaos came at last order, and a development of resources far exceeding the value of their gold. In this branch of his subject, the lecturer showed by official statistics the vastly superior capabilities of California over any other known country for producing fruits, cereals, and, in fact, almost everything else that can be produced in any other land. The growth of the agricultural population during the past ten years has been exceedingly slow, because of the fact that the land is owned in immense tracts by a few persons. Some of the ranches are small principalities, and in early days wealthy rancheros measured the length and breadth of their private domain by scores of miles. After the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Americans squatted on these lands, and the lawsuits that followed ruined many of the most wealthy Spanish Californians. No State in the Union affords equal facilities to the agriculturist. The farmer while harvesting is not surprised by sudden and unseasonable rains. The very drouths, of which all have heard, operate beneficially upon the ripening grain. It causes the wheat to become perfectly hard, almost flinty, and so dry that it is necessary to keep a stream of water running on it while it is being ground. On this account it makes better flour, and is not liable to heat spontaneously and spoil during long voyages.

The whole population of California is between 500,000 and 600,000; it has not increased materially since the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The agricultural population—about one-sixth of the whole—raise products worth about $70,000,000 annually. When this great land monopoly is broken up, as it must be, either by law or by force, and the broad ranches are cut up and distributed among the children of the present generation, then, and then only, the agricultural element will increase in a healthy ratio.

With regard to the distribution of wealth among the inhabitants, the savings banks, by their last reports, show that the average amount of deposits per man is greater than in any other State in the Union. These institutions show the thrift of the masses, as they are patronized by the poorer classes generally, and not by the rich. The Controller's report confirms the story told by the savings banks.

Mr. Warwick spoke of the great improvement in the character of the farmers and farming operations that has taken place since the early emigrations. He has seen a man pay $2,000 for a single merino sheep, and a scraway little ram brought readily $600.

Fever and ague very seldom appear in the State; even after an overflow, when everybody expects a sickly period, the season is as healthy as ever.

At the close of Mr. Warwick's lecture Prof. Smith, who has visited every quarter of the globe, confirmed Mr. Warwick's statements, saying that that gentleman had not ventured to tell all of the wonderful things about California, lest he should not be believed. He also reiterated the statement that the great drawback to the country is, that a few men have got possession of all the good lands. One army officer he knew owned 20,000 acres in one body. A lady in Napa Valley told him that she rode thirteen miles in a straight line without getting off of her husband's ranche. Money accumulates in the savings bank, but farmers do not accumulate because they cannot get land. The professor spoke of the unbounded hospitality of the people there, and referred to the prodigality of nature in the vegetable world.

Troubles of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

The affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are again engaging the attention of the Wall-street public. When Mr. Stockwell, the President of the company, executed the mortgage on the Howe Sewing-machine property, at Bridgeport, Conn., for $1,140,000, to reimburse the Pacific Mail Company for its money, which he had lost in stock speculations, there was a general feeling that the "worst was over," and that the company thus protected against loss, would be able to meet its obligations, and go on with its business as usual. At present, however, if half of the reports which are circulated regarding its financial condition are correct, the company will have hard work to meet engagements which were made when the future looked far more hopeful than now. It is now said that the mortgage for $1,140,000 upon the Howe Sewing-machine property is entirely worthless, as Mr. Stockwell could not legally execute such an instrument without the consent of the stockholders. Moreover, numbers of parties holding Howe Sewing-machine stock express their determination to contest the mortgage, as they say, according to the best legal advice, there can be no doubt that the decision of the courts would be in their favor. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank holds $250,000 of the Howe Sewing-machine stock as security for loans. The President, Mr. Johnson, says that it has never consented to the mortgage, and that an injunction is to be procured to prevent foreclosure, and a suit instituted to set the mortgage aside.

The whole matter was got up, it is said, to afford the Pacific Mail Company security for Mr. Stockwell's personal indebtedness. There are now several new steamers building which have been contracted for by the company, and it is said that there are no funds in the treasury to pay for them. The notes which were given by Mr. Stockwell to the company are falling due, one of them for $100,000 maturing to-day.

The stock has suffered a marked decline recently, owing to the disclosures concerning the troubles of the company, which are continually cropping out, and bankers say that it is very difficult to obtain money upon it.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Daniel Kern, of No. 496 Pearl-street, aged seventeen years, fell through the hoistway of No. 122 Liberty-street, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 9 Mulberry-street, between Patrick Corcoran and his wife, Catharine, during which Catharine struck her husband on the head with a pitcher, causing a severe scalp wound. Patrick refused to make a complaint against his wife, and she was not arrested.

An unknown man, apparently about forty-five years of age, was run over at Tremont, Westchester County, by locomotive No. 18, of the Harlem Railroad, yesterday morning, and crushed to death.

John Haga, of No. 94 Jane-street, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempting to sell a gold watch that had been stolen from Mr. Ed. Osborn, of No. 15 Greenwich-avenue, and remanded for further evidence.

Bertha Burns was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for having stolen $100 from Charles Kintler, of Mattituck, Long Island, while in a disreputable house.

James Curley was held for trial by Judge Dowling, for stabbing his wife, Mary Curley, at No. 75 James-street, on Thursday night.

A South Ward ruffian named Thomas Connelly, was committed at the Tombs, yesterday, for having assaulted, with a hatchet, Charles Edwards, an English sailor, in a Water-street saloon.

Jacob Gribbum was committed to jail yesterday, in default of $500 bail, by United States Commissioner Osborn, on a charge of having passed a counterfeit fifty-cent stamp, fractional currency, on Henry Kropf, a lager-beer seller, at No. 38 Ludlow-street.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Thomas Cunningham, of No. 219 East Thirty-eighth-street, was committed by Justice Bixby, to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon his wife. The injured woman is now in Bellevue Hospital. James Keeney, aged fifteen, and Thomas McCabe, aged fourteen, were held for trial for breaking into the dwelling-house, No. 17 East Forty-second-street, with the intention of robbing it. James Trury, Frank Harris, and John Harris, all boys, were committed for stealing straw hats from the store of Adolph Newborn, No. 763 Eighth-avenue.

Alderman Ottendorfer Will Not Resign.

The German Central Reform organization, Henry Clausen presiding, held a meeting at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, last night, when a letter received from Oswald Ottendorfer was submitted by the Executive Committee announcing that, in compliance with the wishes of the organization, and in view of new developments, he has determined to retain his position as a member of the Board of Aldermen. Resolutions were passed expressing approval of the action of Mr. Ottendorfer.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Roundsman Eugene Ferris, of the Third Precinct Police, was yesterday discharged the force for intoxication and insubordination.

Prof. Benj. N. Martin, D. D., of the New-York University, repeated his lecture on the "The Scientific Test of Prayer" last evening, before the Liberal Club.

The New-York Bible Society met on Thursday, and the standing committee reported 3,526 families visited, 672 Bibles distributed, and 191 vessels lying in the harbor supplied with 3,513 Testaments.

Mr. Grant, said to be formerly connected with the Mercantile Library, has been appointed Superintendent of the Produce Exchange, vice Mr. James Boughton, who retired from the position on the 1st inst.

The Cooper Union free lectures for the people for 1873 will close this evening. Mr. Sidney Woollett will recite selections and poems from Macaulay, Thackeray, Ingoldsby Legends, Longfellow, Trowbridge, and Carleton.

Yesterday Superintendent Kelso issued General Order No. 112, instructing the captains of the various precincts to make a census of all disreputable characters, and the number of houses of bad repute in each precinct, the returns to be made by the 15th inst.

The insurances of John B. Makin, whose jute factory at Nos. 420 and 422 West Fourteenth-street was destroyed by fire last night, are as follows: Amazon, of Cincinnati, $4,200; St. Joseph, of Missouri, $1,500, and Melville Mutual and Marine, of New-Jersey, $1,500.

Appropriate funeral services were held last evening, at the residence of Mr. Isaac Henderson, publisher of the *Evening Post*, over the body of the late John R. Thompson. Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, and Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's, of Brooklyn, officiated.

Christian F. Funch, of the shipping-house of Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co., of No. 27 South William-street, celebrated on Thursday the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the shipping interests of this port. The front of the business house was elaborately decorated with various national ensigns.

BROOKLYN.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the Sunday-school Union takes place May 28, and will be participated in by 133 Protestant Sunday-schools connected with the Union.

The Controller opened bids for $200,000 worth of seven per cent. water bonds yesterday. All the bids were above par, but only $28,000 worth of bonds were disposed of, $25,000 at 103 and accrued interest, and the remainder at 102 1-6 and accrued interest.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A special election will be held in the town of Pelham on Wednesday next, for the purpose of electing a Supervisor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hegeman. David Carll has been nominated by the Republicans and reformers, and David Hyatt by the Democrats.

At the annual conclave of Bethlehem Commandery No. 55 Knights Templars, held at the Asylum, New-Rochelle, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Rev. W. S. Coffey, Eminent Commander; George R. Crawford, Generalissimo; John H. Harrison, Captain-General; G. D. Pond, Prelate; E. M. Tompkins, Senior Warden; J. W. Coburn, Junior Warden; G. W. Davids, Treasurer; Walter Bell, Recorder; and J. D. Deveau, Warder.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ten thousand young salmon were placed in the Raritan river yesterday.

Montclair and Bloomfield, in Essex County, are soon to be lighted with gas. The works are nearly completed.

The Particular Synod of the Classis, of New-Brunswick, will meet in the Reformed Church, Freehold, on Monday next, at 3 P. M.

Archbishop Bayley arrived in Newark, yesterday, for the purpose of participating in the consecration of his successor, Bishop Corrigan.

The Jersey City horse-car conductors, who receive but $1 75 per day, threaten to strike. The conductor's "day" ranges from seventeen to nineteen hours.

Charles Shepherd, an Erie Railroad employe, was severely beaten by a gang of roughs in Ravine road on Wednesday night. He is confined to his house by his injuries.

Gen. Hawley has received and accepted an invitation from the Grand Army of the Republic of New-York City to deliver an oration, at the Academy of Music, on Decoration Day.

The laborers employed on the Harlem Railroad above Sixtieth-street struck, yesterday, for an increase of ten cents per day in their wages. They were receiving $1 90 per day, and now ask for $2.

A complimentary dinner was given last night, by the New-Brunswick Historical Club, to Prof. David Murray, of Rutgers College, who is leaving this country, to assume the position of Commissioner of Education to the Japanese Empire.

The commissioners appointed by Judge Bedle to appraise the value of lands taken from John Watson for the construction of the Erie Railway to Dundee, met Thursday, for the purpose of making the appraisement, but were served with an order for a stay of proceedings.

A colored woman named Amelia Chase was struck and seriously injured by a drill engine of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while crossing the track at Henderson-street, Jersey City, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She was taken to the hospital, where it was thought that her injuries would not result fatally.

John Smith was yesterday held to bail by Sheriff Rheinhardt in $780, charged with having forged the name of W. D. Mead to an order on which he obtained from Wm. Ferris, of Hoboken, blue stone valued at $330. The order that it is alleged was forged is not in evidence, however, for the reason that Mr. Ferris cannot find it, nor does he know what he did with it.

Gottleib Halswert, a German, residing near South Amboy, hanged himself, Thursday night, to a large spike in the side of his house. His body was not discovered until yesterday morning. It is supposed that the suicidal act was prompted by the fact that deceased had lately become almost blind, and was fearful he could not support his family, a wife and three children.

A bread-wagon driven by James Grace and a boy was run down at the Chatham-street crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Newark, yesterday. The occupants of the wagon were thrown violently to the ground, Mr. Grace having his nose broken, while the lad received a severe contused wound on the hip. The wagon was considerably damaged, but the horse escaped unhurt.

Seventh Regiment Armory.

The bill providing a site for an armory for the Seventh Regiment was passed by the Senate, so amended that a suitable space or plot of ground, centrally located, and being a part of the lands or premises belonging to the City, and not used, appropriated, or dedicated to the purposes of a public square or park, shall be appropriated for the purpose of erecting an armory, the same not to be below Twenty-third street.

Suit Against the Ocean National Bank—Verdict for $53,208.

The suit in which the First National Bank of Lyons, Iowa, is plaintiff, and the Ocean National Bank of this City is defendant, was on yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge R. L. Larremore and a jury. Plaintiff was represented by Birdseye, Cloyd & Baylis, and Messrs. S. D. Smith, T. M. Davis, J. E. Parsons, and F. N. Bangs for defendant. This case, which was brought to recover amount of bonds of plaintiff which were in the custody of the defendant at the time of the robbery of the Ocean National Bank, June 28, 1869, has been at hearing for the past two weeks, and late last evening a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $53,208 68, the full amount claimed.

Nixon's Appeal.

The necessary preparations have been made in the form of a bill of exceptions, settled by Judge Brady yesterday, and counsel has given notice to the District Attorney that to-day he will make a motion for stay of proceedings before Judge Danforth, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2.—Spirits of Turpentine lower; sales at 45c. Resin steady at $3 for Extra No. 1, $2 85 for No. 1, $2 60 for Extra No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 for Hard, $3 25 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $3.

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—Flour dull; Superfine, $5 25; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 75; Family, $8 75@$10. Corn lower; White, 55c.@56c.; Yellow, 57c. Oats quiet at 44c. Bran dull at 80c. Hay dull; Prime, $23; Choice, $28. Pork easier; sales at $18 12½. Dry-salt Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard—Refined scarce; Tierce, 9¾c.; Keg, 10½c.@10¾c. Sugar and Molasses—No movement. Whisky, 90c.@93c. Coffee, 17c.@19¼c. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York sight, ⅛ premium; Gold, 116¾.

[Advertisement.]
THE "MAY" HAT.—We are in the midst of moving spectacles—suggestive of crushed hats. KNOX has introduced his May hat—a superb fabric. Buy it at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, or in the Fifth-avenue Hotel establishment.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Gen. Gorham, Gen. Frisbie, Mr. Butler and 2 daughters, Mr. Spencer, Miss M. C. Utter, Miss M. Gray and infant, Mr. Ringaram, C. J. Flint, Dr. Eadie, Prof. Calderwood, E. B. Kellogg and wife, T. Cummins and wife, Mrs. J. R. Devine, Miss Kievers, Miss L. Haines, John Sidey, David Sidey, Thos. Halgood and wife, Mrs. Marks, 2 children, and maid, Mr. Henderson and wife, Thos. McLean, Mr. Chapman, R. Robinson, E. M. Nelson, Mr. Todhunter, G. H. Green, Dr. Fularton, Mr. Kohler, Mr. F. Tuffs, wife, and child, B. W. Crowninshield and wife, Mr. Pillibrand, W. H. Jack, R. L. Miner, Mrs. Sarah Walker, John Ross, David Mackenzie, Miss Crowninshield, D. A. Atkins, Capt. N. Kirby, E. C. Atkins, Alfred Reeve, Thos. D. Wilmergas, A. Applegate, J. E. Jones, Capt. McKinney, Chas. E. Burrows, John McCloskie, Col. Bradish, H. Schonig, C. H. Osborne, Jas. Evans, Mortimer Gale.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......4:56 | Sun sets....6:58 | Moon rises..12:56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:12 | Gov.Island.1:01 | Hell Gate....2:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, May 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre and Brest, G. Mackenzie; Glamorgan, (Br.,) Leybourn, Cadiz, A. Baxter & Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Westphalia, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre's Sons; City of New-York, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Fannita, Doane, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Leo, Dearborn, Nassau, Nassau and Havana, F. Alexandre's Sons; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland.

Ships America, (Br.,) Boulton, Cork, for orders, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Sandusky, Norton, Cronstadt, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Nancy M., (Br.,) Drexter, Antwerp, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Magdalene, (Ger.,) Stenke, Bremen, Chas. Luling & Co.; John R. Worcester, (Br.,) Course, Shanghai, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Eliza Everett, (Br.,) Dennis, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; North America, Tucker, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks G. F. Focking, (Ger.,) Levier, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Sadie, Sinclair, Montevideo, &c.; Pird, Perkins & Co.; Bremen, (Ger.,) Boehm, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Emerald, (Nor.,) Helsen, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gladstone, (Br.,) Horton, Satilla River, Ga., Snow & Burgess; Queen of the West, (Br.,) Holmes, Liverpool, Russell, Howes & Co.; Kragaroe, (Norw.,) Larsen, Londonderry, Tetens & Bockmann; Brothers' Pride, (Br.,) Morris, St. Stephens, N. B., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Adam Gendey, (Br.,) Burt, Mobile, Boyd & Hincken; Nomad, Townsend, St. Thomas, P. Hanford & Co.; Francesca, (Ital.,) Matarasso, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bessie Parker, (Br.,) Farnsworth, Antwerp, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Minnie Traub, Dickson, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Susan Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Gerah Banker, Morgan, Para, F. Moran; Laura A. Webb, Hatch, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman; Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Savannah, Squires, Thornton & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen April 19, and Southampton 22d, with mdse. and 710 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Lat. 49 55, lon. 18 50, passed bark Mathilde, (Ger.,) bound E.; 25th, lat. 49 33, lon 21 48, passed steam-ship Bremen, hence for Bremen; 26th, lat. 48 10, lon. 32 50, passed ship Tiber, bound E.; same day, lat. 41 46, lon. 34 15, passed bark British Queen, (Br.,) bound W.; 27th, lat. 46 01, lon. 39 51, passed ship Therese, hence for London; 29th, lat. 43 21, lon. 51 05, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 30th, lat. 42, lon. 61 50, passed a steamer bound E. showing signal letters L. C. V. K.; May 1, lat. 40 49, lon. 68, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, 260 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool April 22 and Queenstown 23d, with 66 cabin and 1,112 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. May 1, 344 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Cuba, hence for Liverpool; same day, 275 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor steamer bound E; 2d, 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a National steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Naturalist, (of Liverpool,) Gregory, Calcutta Jan. 3 and Sands Head 5th, with mdse. to Mackay & Phillips. March 20, lat. 7 S., lon. 24 W., spoke bark Indus, (Br.,) from Shields for Rio Janeiro.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Parker, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to J. Gilchrist—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Catherine Morris, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Dunn, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 200 tons plaster to New-York Plaster Works.

Brig Isabel, (of Liverpool,) Roop, Pernambuco 48 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with rubber, &c., to R. B. Borland.

Brig Ceres, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Payson, St. Johns, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig George and Abby, Haskell, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Annie Moore, Phillips, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to T. Robinson.
Schr. Helena, Ferris, Baltimore, for Fall River.
Schr. A. & H. Benton, Budd, Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Virginia.
Schr. Melita, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Winchester, Arrago, P. R., 22 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado.
Schr. Alice B. Gardner, Turner, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell.
Schr. Francis M. Young, Edwards, from a fishing cruise, with 17,000 fresh mackerel to Samuel Crowell's Son & Co.
Schr. Morning Star, (of Cohasset,) Paine, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Engs, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Harry Percy, Percy, Providence.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Newport, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. John Mettler, Parker, Sandwich.
Schr. Clara, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Minnesota, Dow, East Greenwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Dayton, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Revenue, Bibby, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Geo. Calhoun, Blight, Bath, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Lewis Jayne, Brown, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Franklin Pierce, Flandon, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset.
Schr. S. C. Smith, Kelly, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Anna Shepard, Johnson, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Stonington, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Newport for Port Johnson.
Schr. Undine, Emmons, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Alice, Jordan, Brookhaven.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Maria, Evarts, Hartford.
Schr. C. C. Morris, Hill, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Silas McLoon, Metcalf, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressy.
Schr. J. G. Hunnington, Dudley, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Bristol.
Schr. Union, Sullivan, Providence.
Schr. C. W. Locke, Bunce, Providence, for [illegible]more.
Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Daylight, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Richard Hill, Bayles, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sallie Chartre, Simmons, Taunton, for Port Johnson.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henry G. Gibson, Hearse, Portland, with lumber to James Godfrey.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Cornelia, Ferris, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. M. P. Reed, Marco, Portland, for Charleston.
Schr. Elisha Brooks, Hawkins, Connecticut River.
Schr. A. Heaton, Phiany, Boston, for Port Johnson.
Schr. B. L. Sherman, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Richard Law, Eldridge, Stonington, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Elwood Doran, Look, New-Haven, for Alexandria.
Schr. A. T. Cohen, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. F. C. Maddock, Avery, New-London.
Schr. Fanny Burritt, Allen, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Hull, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. C. Burdett, Rodgers, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Fall River.
Schr. Robt. Byron, Parker, Frankfort, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. D. Ellis, Torrey, Fall River.
Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.
Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Harry Lee, Nickerson, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Almedo, Anderson, Bridgeport.
Schr. B. S. Warren, Hickey, Norwich.
Schr. Wm. McCobb, Hill, Somerset, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. A. Boice, Yates, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mist, Muncy, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Robert Blair, Brooks, Providence, for Haverstraw.
Schr. R. C. Whillen, Nichols, Bristol, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Empire, Parker, Stonington.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Green, New-Haven.
Schr. H. T. Potter, Anderson, Lynn, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Charles S. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Kate Lilly, Hutchins, Bath, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.
Schr. John Manlove, Carr, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Frankfort, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. Susan Ross, Ross, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Elizabeth English, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Eagles, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. H. Moore, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. L. Slaght, Nickerson, Portsmouth.
Schr. George & Albert, ——, Portland, with lumber for Newark.
Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. C. Bee, Jones, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Orion, Slaght, Belfast, with lumber, for Rondout.
Schr. Anna E. Sandford, Baker, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hannah Willetts, Bolt, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Rescue, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. William Bement, Hickman, Somerset, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Hattie Ellen, Ashford, Providence.
Schr. Hyue, Oliver, Providence.
Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sunbeam, Riley, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Ziesvo, Wentworth, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.
Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hattie Perry, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Staten Islander, Baker, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Lee Newton, Johnson, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.
Schr. Ella Barnes, Brown, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Lizzie W. Hammer, Cobb, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Henry Crosky, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Albany.
Schr. Susan Scranton, Heaney, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Hyannis.
Schr. Helen, Stiffin, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Francis Coffin, Foster, Fall River.
Schr. Surge, Warwick, Norwich, for Trenton.
Schr. Sparkle, Shropshire, Providence.
Schr. Adrianna, Mealy, Bath, with lumber to order.
Schr. Shamrock, Troy, Providence, for Haverstraw.
Schr. James Selsey, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Miranda, Hardy, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Thomas Morris, Deliver, Providence.
Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Providence.
Schr. Harriet Newell, Gould, Providence.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester, for Albany.
Schr. Memento, Weeks, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. A. B. Baxter, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Baxter, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with 3,872 bushels potatoes to W. E. Duryee.
Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbie, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Cary, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Josephine Davis, Lubec, with fish to order.
Schr. John Wright, Godfrey, New-Haven.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardner, with lumber to order.
Schr. M. Barkalew, Martin, Providence.
Schr. General Howard, Johnson, Gardiner, with lumber to order.
Schr. Alcora, Dennison, Providence.

SAILED—Steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool, but returned and anchored in Lower Bay.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, E., stormy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 2.—Arr., steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; brig Charles Miller, from Philadelphia. Arr. bark Viking, from Cardenas, and brig G. F. Geary, from Trinidad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 2.—Arr. ship Anna E. Lovett, from Liverpool.

FARTHER POINT, May 2.—The steam-ships Thames and Hector arr. this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 2.—Arr. ships A. and E. Lovett, from Liverpool, for orders, and proceeded to Darien; and ship Pacific, from Liverpool, for orders, and proceeded to Brunswick.

Sld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore; schrs. Eclipse, for New-York; Burdett Hart, for Brunswick; Mary D. Harris, for Portland, and Wesley Abbott, for Jacksonville.

Cld. schrs. Ida Richardson, for New-York, and Kate Thomas, for New-Bedford; bark Carl George, for Marns, Russia, and ship Universe, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 1.—Arr. schrs. Abby Morton, New-York, for Plymouth; Charles Comery, Wood's Hole, for Richmond, Va.; Stephen Morris and J. M. Fitzpatrick, Boston, for Philadelphia; Belle, do., for Rondout; Sarah E. Benson, of Newburyport, Forest Queen, A. W. Dodd, and May Queen, of Gloucester, bound S. mackereling.

Sld. Schrs. Panama, Agnes J. Grace, and Charles Comery. Wind in the forenoon variable and light; in the afternoon fresh from S. W.

MAY 2. Arr. Bella Vail, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos 20 ds. for Belfast for orders; Majestic, Hoboken for Portsmouth; Forest City, Rondout, for Portsmouth; Campbell, Jacksonville 8 ds. for Boston; M. W. Drew, do., (9 ds.,) for Bath; Alligator, Weehawken, for Calais; J. J. Lindsey, New-York, for Salem; S. P. Adams, Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia; Margaret, Cherryfield, for New-York; Emma Jane, of Gloucester, bound S. mackereling.

Sld. schrs. Stephen Morris, Abby Morton, J. M. Fitzpatrick, and M. W. Drew.

Wind at 10 A. M., light from the S. W.; weather cloudy.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The Cunard line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York, April 23, for Liverpool, arr. here this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MOVILLE, May 2.—The Anchor line steam-ship Sidonian, Capt. Henderson, from New-York April 16, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

REMOVAL.
HOWARD & CO.,
JEWELERS,
Have removed to
NO. 222 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th sts.,

AND HAVE OPENED
New Jewelry, Fancy Goods, and Real Bronzes,
AT LOW PRICES.

HONEST TESTIMONY.
WHAT HON. GEO. STARR HAS TO SAY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
A LETTER WORTH READING.
No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.
Dr. Radway:
DEAR SIR: Impelled by a sense of gratitude on my own part, as well as kindly feeling toward others who may be so unfortunate to suffer as I have, I take this mode of acknowledging to you the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Ready Relief.
With me it has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.
During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.
I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.
Last September, at the urgent request of a friend, (who had been afflicted as myself,) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.
If this testimonial can be of service in calling the attention of others to the virtues of your article, I hope you will give it the widest circulation.
Yours, truly, GEORGE STARR.

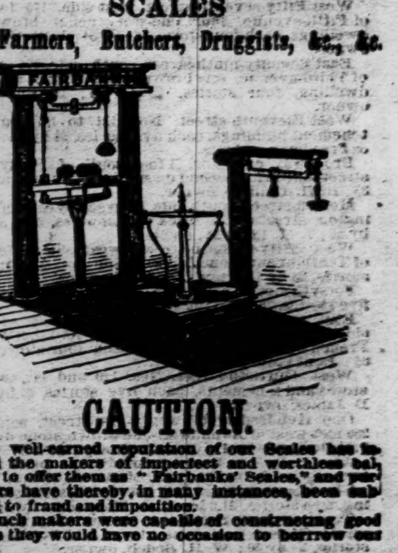
R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE.—CRADLE AND carriage combined, price $18; old style carriage, $9. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for circular.

STORAGE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-Square.
STORAGE AND INSURANCE OF JEWELRY, PLATE, PICTURES, LACES, AND OTHER VALUABLES.
PACKAGES AND ARTICLES SENT FOR AND DELIVERED BY OUR OWN WAGONS FREE OF CHARGE.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
MANUFACTORY ESTABLISHED 1830.
And these STANDARD SCALES still manufactured only by the ORIGINAL INVENTORS.
R. R. TRACK, HAY, COAL SCALES.

SCALES
For Rolling-Mills, Furnaces, Foundries, Miners' Use.
SCALES
For Stores, Mills, and Wharves.
SCALES
For Elevators and Grain Warehouses.
SCALES
For Farmers, Butchers, Druggists, &c., &c.


CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition.
If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
CLOTHIERS.
Overcoats for Spring
OF EVERY SHADE AND MATERIAL.
BOYS' CLOTHING
OF NEW DESIGN AND MAKE, READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT
HAS REMOVED
From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-Place,
To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-Place,
Corner of Church-Street.
The superiority of their various styles of Starch, particularly DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH and DURYEAS' SATIN-GLOSS STARCH, has created so great a demand that the works at Glen Cove, Long Island, have been necessarily vastly enlarged, making the establishment the LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.
All orders addressed to WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent, will receive prompt attention.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
WILL CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR
GAS FIXTURES,
consisting of about
TWO HUNDRED CHANDELIERS,
AT LESS THAN THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
Nos. 565 & 567 Broadway

MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S WEAR.
SPRING SUITS
MUCH BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

"OUR FAVORITE"
ELEVATED DOUBLE OVEN RANGE,
With all the modern conveniences. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water-st., New-York.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER CURED Dr. Warren Stone, New-Orleans; Dr. Sykes, Aberdeen, Miss.; Dr. Payne, Albany; Dr. Force, Louisville; Dr. North, New-York; Dr. Knowlton, Washington; Dr. Dunkin, Newton, N. J., and thousands of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy, Indigestion, Constipation, Disease of the Liver, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. Pamphlet free.
Dr. A. H. HEATH, Agent, No. 200 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH COLWELL, bankrupt.—Before Mr. I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, May 2, 1873.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of and before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, register in charge, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

FOR INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,690 54, an increase of $393,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of............................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
DUE 1892.

FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK
Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.
Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.
Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. VANDYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President,
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President,
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President,

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Aaron Claflin,
Abel Denison,	George H. Brown,
George H. Bissell,	Christopher Meyer,
William H. Breeden,	G. P. Lowrey,
John Q. Hoyt,	William H. Foster.
William Foster, Jr.,	

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

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10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BRIDGE BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until Thursday, 8th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million and forty-five thousand five hundred dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900.............$150,000 00
CROTON WATER MAIN STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 593, Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1900.............75,500 00
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 739, Laws of 1872, payable in thirty years.............70,000 00
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 56, amended by chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891. 150,000 00
CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK.
Authorized by chapter 920, Laws of 1869, payable Nov. 1, 1892.............600,000 00

Said Stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stocks required and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates of equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1873.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board,
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED,)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for month of March were $114,450; sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA
SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS.
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the 3d of May next at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1873.

THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 3d day of May next, (preparatory to the annual election for directors, appointed to be held on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 5th day of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, May 8, 1873, for the whole or any part of $500,000 Jersey City Water Scrip Forty-year Bonds, coupon or registered. Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and are free from all taxation in the State of New-Jersey.

Address F. M. LOCKWOOD, Chairman Committee on Finance, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of Directors of this Institution will be held at the banking-house, 57th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY, May 13, next. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.

By order of the Board,
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cohoes Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as will come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF U. S. 5-20 BONDS

CAN REALIZE A
PROFIT OF OVER 30 PER CENT.,
by exchanging them for FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the

Portland & Ogdensburg Rail Road
VERMONT DIVISION,

at present market rates, and draw same interest as now—six per cent. gold.

More than sixty miles now in successful operation, and the balance of the line well advanced toward completion.

At present rate of gold these Bonds pay over
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST,
and are a PERFECTLY SAFE investment.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen directors and three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INform his friends and the public in general, that he has established himself at No. 51 Exchange-place, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business.
ARNOLD LEO,
Late of Reid, Leo & Content.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

RAILROAD SECURITIES—STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, purchased by WM. A. GUEST & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 18, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS due May 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of
JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents, No 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 605 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars per share has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand-st., on and after May 5.

The transfer-books will be closed from date until May 6.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

VERMONT DIVISION OF THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD LINE.—Coupons and registered interest, due May 1, on the joint bonds of the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier, and St. Johnsbury and Essex County Railroad Companies, composing the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad line, will be paid in gold, free of United States tax, on and after May 1, at the First National Bank, Boston, and at the office of FAIRBANKS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY First Mortgage seven per cent. Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

OFFICE OF SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND, BROOKLYN, E. D., April, 1873.

THE COUPONS MATURING MAY 1, 1873, on the sinking fund bonds of this company will be paid at the banking house of JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the New-York Hotel on MONDAY, May 5, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent. (4) free of taxes has been declared payable on and after 8th inst.; transfer-books closed until that day.
G. W. DUER, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., free of taxes, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR, April 28, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., May 28, 1873, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station and New-York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

IMPROVING CHANNELS OF NORTH AND SOUTH BRANCHES OF SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 1½ o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for removing by dredging from the channels of the above rivers about 13,000 cubic yards of sand, gravel, and mud.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where map of the localities may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
DREDGE AND DUMP SCOWS.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. on Thursday, May 29, 1873, for the construction of a light-draught steam dredge-boat and two light-draught dump scows, for service on the Ohio River.

Proposals will also be received for second-hand dipper dredges and scows.

Specifications and printed forms of proposals will be furnished on application. The usual rights are reserved and conditions imposed.
WM. E. MERRILL, Major Engineers.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 4 PUBLIC LANDING, CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1874, the following Supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept bids for the whole, a part, or an article of a class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.

12,000 yards sky blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
8,400 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
2,600 yards dark blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.

3,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
14,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 6 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
1,300 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
4,500 pairs Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made, of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

4,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
6,000 yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
15,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
4,000 yards Cotton Ticking, for bed-sacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

800 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,200 Stocks.
500 Fatigue Cap Ornaments.

CLASS NO. 5.

150 gross Buttons, (eagle.)
50 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
25 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
1,000 sets Epaulette Bullion.
2,000 yards Yellow Binding.
3,000 yards Red Cord.
10 Swords for musicians, complete.
20 Swords for sergeants, complete.
12 Drums, complete.
120 Batter Drum Heads.
120 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
60 sets Drum Snares.
25 box-wood B Fifes.
50 pairs Drumsticks.
500 pairs Crescent and Scale Straps.
13 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 32 inches long by 1¼ wide, and ⅛ inch thick.
12 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 28¼ inches long by 1¼ wide, and ⅛ inch thick.
15 Sword Scabbards, with mountings, 26 inches long by 15-16 wide, and ⅜ inch thick.

CLASS NO. 6.

5,080 pairs Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

600 Cartridge Boxes, without magazines.
1,000 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
500 Cartridge Box Belts.
600 Waist Belts.
50 Sword Frogs.
50 Cartridge Boxes for sergeants.
800 Knapsacks.
400 Waist Plates.

(With the privilege of increasing any of the above quantities, not to exceed one-third.)

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch coats.
Uniform coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for Boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, No. 226 South Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cent. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States district judge, district attorney, or collector, must accompany each proposal; otherwise it will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at this office; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., or the commanding officer at Boston, Mass.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to MAJOR WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E., CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, April 23, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 3, 1873, at noon, for supplying this department with the following-named quantities of fuel, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—897 tons egg, and 349 tons nut coal, and 59 cords hard wood.
Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—255 tons egg and 83 tons stove coal, and 31 cords hard wood.
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—625 tons egg, 402 tons stove, and 28 tons nut coal; 5,000 pounds bituminous coal, 200 cords hard and 59 cords soft wood.
Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—454 tons stove and 113 tons nut coal; 40 cords hard and 35 cords soft wood.
David's Island, New-York Harbor—527 tons egg coal.
Willett's Point, New-York Harbor—400 tons egg, 267 tons stove, and 75 tons nut coal, and 8,000 pounds bituminous coal.
Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—515 tons egg, 386 tons stove, and 129 tons nut coal; 25 cords hard, and 20 cords soft wood.
Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.—134 tons egg, 89 tons stove, and 122 tons nut coal; 120 cords hard, and 20 cords soft wood.
Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—120 tons egg coal.

The coal to be of the best quality, and the wood sound, dry and merchantable, and free from crooked limbs.

The wood must be delivered on the wharves, and the coal in the yards, or places provided for its reception, at the respective posts, and the trimming done by the contractor.

Deliveries must be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department.

Payments will be made in New-York City according to the weight and measurement certified to by the Quartermaster at the places of delivery.

The coal must be bid for in tons of 2,240 pounds, and wood in cords of 128 cubic feet.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore withdrawn or failed to fulfill his contract.

Blank forms of proposals may be procured at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of the contract, for the faithful execution of the same, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District-Attorney or Judge.

No bid will be entertained that is not in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained, for the wood or coal separately for one or more of the posts.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the department, or to accept such portion of any bids, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for coal or wood," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster First Quartermaster's District," to whom application should be made for further information if desired.
R. N. BATCHELDER.
Major and Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster.

IMPROVING THE CHANNEL OF THE SOUTH RIVER, NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for removing, by dredging, from the canal joining the South to the Raritan River, about 11,500 cubic yards of sand. Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where map of localities may be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVING THE CHANNEL OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28, 1873.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for removing, by dredging, from the channel of the Schuylkill River, above Penrose Ferry Bridge, about 80,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where map of the locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wed'day, May 7	Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14	Batavia, Sat'day, May 17
*Russia, Wed'day, May 21	Calabria, Sat'day, May 24
*Java, Wednesday, May 28	Parthia, Saturday, May 31
*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4	Samaria, Sat'day, June 7

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.............................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, THOMAS.........Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.........Saturday, May 10, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.........Saturday, May 17, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Saturday, May 24, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.........Wed'day, May 28, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER...Thursday, May 8, at 2 P. M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....................$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns.............................$160 and $180, currency
Steerage.............................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.........SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, May 10, at 3½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, May 31, at 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Australia......Sat., May 3	Assyria......Wed., May 21
Ismailia......Wed., May 7	Europa......Sat., May 24
Victoria......Sat., May 10	Trinacria......Wed., May 28
Castalia......Wed., May 14	California......Sat., May 31
Anglia......Sat., May 17	Olympia......Wed., June 4

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DANRE.........Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN.........Saturday, May 17
VILLE DE PARIS.........Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE.........SURMONT...Saturday, June 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna furnished at reduced rates.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on Saturday, May 3, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

PENNSYLVANIA,	LOUISIANA,
GEORGIA,	MINNESOTA,
VIRGINIA,	ALABAMA.

Magnificent new and first-class iron screw steamers.

PENNSYLVANIA SAILS MAY 7,
from the Company's dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Cabins, $80 and $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
ALL ON SALOON DECK.

Passengers booked to or from any part of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, and the Continent, at lowest rates, prepaid certificates, as LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE. DRAFTS ISSUED ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, May 3, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, SR.......May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.........May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.......June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR.....June 11, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, for Havana direct, on 10th May.

For freight and passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

STEAM-SHIP GLAMORGAN, TO CARDIFF.—Cabin passengers by above vessel, 3d inst., are hereby notified that they will be conveyed on board by a steamer from the Barge office, Whitehall, (near South Ferry) at 10½ A. M. of that day.
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
1st May, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 10.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 30.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 6.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, May 13.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, May 20.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 21, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)......May 1
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)......May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)......May 15
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)......May 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS.

COOK'S TOURS TO VIENNA, over 100 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO ITALY, over 70 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO IRELAND, over 30 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO SCOTLAND, over 20 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, AND THE RHINE, over 30 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.
COOK'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTY TO ITALY AND VIENNA, leaving for VICTORIA, MAY 10.

For full particulars see "COOK'S EXCURSIONIST" for April, now ready. Price 10 cents.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 262 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER WANTED—SEA-GOING PROpeller, light draft, from 4,000 to 6,000 barrels capacity.
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.
NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 117 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, 30th. 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th... 8:00 A. M.
Friday, 2d......7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 1st... 9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 3d......11:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d......11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th......11:00 A. M.	Monday, 5th......11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th. 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th......2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 8th......12:00 M.	Wednesday, 7th. 3:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45 and 33d-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats such as desired.

Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steamboats of all kinds. J. & R. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via South Amboy Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M., and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 6:48 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:54 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:15 P. M.; via Shore Line at 12:30 and 9:00 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:05 A. M., 12:30 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:25, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:00 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:00 A. M., to South Norwalk at 6:25 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M., 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:00 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M., via Springfield and 9:00 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This route to Newport via Wickford will be open to travel on THURSDAY, May 1. Passengers can take the 8:05 A. M. express-train, via New-Haven Road, (Grand Central Depot,) and arrive at Newport at 4 P. M. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.
NEWPORT, R. I., April 22, 1873.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,881.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lindley M. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap19-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON J. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Aaron J. Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of May, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1873.
ap26-law3wS* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID M. GRIFFIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David M. Griffin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1873.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
WM. E. STIGER, Attorney for bankrupt, No. 15 and prices on seasonable goods generally showing Nassau-street, New-York City. my3-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lindley M. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1873.
CHARLES P. CURRIE, Assignee,
ap19-law3wS* No. 32 Broad-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYER LOUDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Myer Loudner, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1873.
CHARLES WERNER, Assignee,
my3-law3wS* No. 10 Walker-st.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Dawning of Spring—May Mornings—The People Who Visit the Great Pleasure-Ground.

Nothing so greatly astounds the present generation of Englishmen as the raptures of the early poets over the May season. The proverb that March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers is received there with an expressive ugh and a shudder which speaks volumes of disgust and denial. May, according to their present experience, brings forth fogs, mists, and dull, chilly weather, and they bring forth colds and influenzas. Leach, the famous caricaturist, was never weary of holding forth on this theme, and seemed to have a special pleasure in convicting "charming May" of being an absolute impostor. It must be confessed that the May of the present generation is not what it was in the days of old. There can be no doubt that a change in the climate has taken place, and that the rhapsodies of the poets belong properly to June. Curiously enough, the American May correspon ds more nearly to the delightful ideal and though it has its share of damp and wet, yet there is a preponderance of bright and sunshiny hours to which the old epithet of charming is not unsuitable. Such was the first day of May of this present year, and those who had the leisure immediately took advantage of it, and went a Maying in the delightful regions of the Central Park.

This pleasaunce, if one may steal a word from old Chaucer, does not, of course, look so superb as in the leafy month of June, but there is a subtle charm in this period which is wanting in those more matured glories of foliage. For now all nature seems palpitating with the renewal of life. The buds that have been inclosed thrice and fourfold in their varnished cases like Egyptian mummies, have burst their cerements and, only half expanded, seem to pause, intoxicated by the first aspect of the world, and the fond caresses of the sunbeams. A thousand affinities are tugging at the new-born leaflets, urging them in this direction and that, begging them to open their *stomata* and receive all that the circumambient air can give. Some leaflets have only themselves and their own fortunes to look after, whereas others are the born guardians and defenders of the bunches of flowers wherein is all the glory and maternity of the tree. And there are other trees whose flowers come before their leaves, some of them having those soft furry spathes which children call catkins, because they are soft and downy like little cats. If one looks closely into them the seeds will be discerned under the little things that seem like legs, and which give to the catkin the appearance of a caterpillar. They fall in thousands, and lie shriveling up in the glare of the hot sun, and the seeds become quite dry. Then they detach themselves from the catkin, and wait for the coming wind which bears them aloft and carries them far, far away into places where their germ may sprout out and bring forth perfect trees. In New-York their fortunes are hard, for there is no place where they can find refuge. So they perish, and the baby life within them perishes too. Sometimes they are more fortunate. A white birch-tree had shed its catkins in the streets of New-York, in the very busiest part of the bustling City. The wind was a cruel and a boisterous wind, and drove the little catkins about in a manner that must have terribly vexed the mother tree. Her poor catkins were hurled down, away, and into the mouths of horses, and up into the air, to fall down chimney pots. But one lucky catkin fell upon the broad stone parapet of an old house, over which a large cornice projected. Here, throughout the long recurring years, a deep accumulation of dust had been formed, and into this the catkin fell. When the rain came, big drops trickled over the edges of the cornice and watered the bed where the seedling lay. Then came the warm sun beating upon the roof, and, behold you, one of the seeds germinated and put forth two little dicotyledons, and in due time there succeeded two proper leaves, and then up came a little stem. And the tree grew and flourished for several years up on the parapet, until the master of the house saw it and had pity on it. He sent a workman up a ladder and had it removed and planted in the grounds around his villa at Tarrytown, where it is now growing tall and stately, and going to be a glorious tree. But this was a lucky catkin.

The first day of May was as glorious weather as heart could desire, and it was pleasant to see the people who thronged into the Park. The carriages that take one all round for twenty-five cents had more customers than they could accommodate. Very many were old people who came to bask in the reviving warmth of the sun, and to see what the spell of fine weather had done for the trees and flowers. They stood enraptured over the maples, which, indeed, were a glorious sight. Nothing can be conceived more delicately beautiful than the branches and twigs of this tree, whose lines are singularly graceful. These are now covered with little branches of vivid pink, the leaflets being actually of as fine a color when they come into the world as when they leave it. Many a poet, many and many an artist has depicted with all his powers the splendors of the maple in the Fall, when Time holds his torch inverted, and the dying leaves are crimsoned in its beams. Few have said a word for the beauty of the leaflet, and the world waited until Tennyson came to find out how black were the ash buds. The horse-chestnuts have now burst into leaf, but the leaves have a distracted appearance, and do not seem to comprehend the situation, nor yet to be willing to conform themselves to their mother nature's structural law. Instead of forming a star, some seem to be going up, others down, some are bent this way and some that, and a good many look as if they would like to creep back under the blanket of deciduous leaves whenever the wind blows a trifle keenly. These horse-chestnuts have always a foreign air, and seem to say that the weather is not so warm as it ought to be. However, in a month they will be satisfied, and before long they will be gasping for rain, and thinking it much too hot. Now in Ohio they find the weather just suitable.

It was a touching sight to see a blind man, accompanied by two lady friends, enjoying the beautiful dawn of the Spring. He asked them a hundred questions, and made them pluck leaves for him to pass his hands over. They were at first afraid, for fear of the guardians in the gray coats, but the Park policemen smiled sympathetically, and did not pay any attention to the glaring infraction of the local law. The blind man wore blue glasses, though he could not see in the faintest degree; but it was his whim. Suddenly he took them off, and faced to the sun with every feature in expectation. "I don't see it," he said, after a while, rather mournfully; "but I feel the sunshine on my face, and it does me a world of good. Nothing that I enjoy so much. Now, my daughters, take me where I can smell the pines." The party hailed one of the Park carriages and entered it, and the writer followed. The driver went on his usual round, which is by no means so interesting as are the walks. But the drive was enlivened by a little incident. When the conveyance was crossing the bridge which looks down upon the terrace at the end of the Mall, and upon the lake and the fountain, the workmen were removing the canvas which covered the statue of bronze which surmounts the jet of water in the centre. The blind man was intensely interested, and said he had been an engraver, and was passionately devoted to art. The statue, "The angel troubling the waters," was described to him, to his evident satisfaction. The subject is a good one, it will be allowed by all, but the figure, as seen from the bridge, is effeminate and namby pamby, and is a forcible, feeble sort of thing, vaguely suggestive of Marshall Wood's statue of "Proserpine." The jet of water, also, is hardly sufficient to be in keeping with the size of the fountain.

Finally the Belvidere tower was reached, and not far from there is a fine growth of young pines that were sending out the most delicious odors. The nostrils of the blind man expanded vigorously. "Stop," he cried, "let me out here, I smell the pines." His eagerness was touching. His face worked, and from the sightless orbs great tears rolled down. He nearly fell in his haste to alight. The party walked across the greensward, and the blind man, when he got to the trees, passed his hands over them repeatedly with a strange caressing touch. He smelled the odoriferous leaves, he pressed them to his face, he even kissed them. And then he sat down under them in a quiet ecstacy, and asked his women folks to describe the sky, and the surrounding objects. They were, it must be confessed, rather common kind of girls, and they made a poor attempt, but a man who had traveled with the party in the carriage, pictured the warm haze that lay along the horizon, and gave a tremulous look to distant objects, the pale blue sky in which are felt rather than detected the presence of a thin veil of mist, and the great bars of stratus clouds that above broke into cirrus, and below massed into formidable banks. The outline was something like a great wing. "I see it," cried the blind man, "I have drawn it many's the time. Go on, Sir, go on." Then the man that was with him depicted the appearance of the great reservoir, and the dark shadows along the side through which the reflections of bright objects came distinctly out in long gleams. He described next the clumps of willows to the left, with their long pendant branches studded with small leaves of intense green, and their trunks deeply indented and seamed. Beyond were beeches and oak-trees and maples, the latter all aglow with color, the former showing only the promises of Spring. Near them was a very graceful tree, something like a fir but smaller, and not an evergreen. This was covered with very delicate green leaves, that had burst out but had not yet unrolled themselves, and were still tightly packed. On some of these were the flower, a small cockade of bright pink, shaped like the *panache* of Gen. Boum. Directly in front of the pines was a broad stretch of meadow, fine and velvety. Sheep were grazing on it, and far away in one corner were several llamas taking the benefit of the season also. The shadows of the clouds lay athwart the grass land, in beautiful gradations of shade, and in strong contrast with the dark shadows of the pines through which, however, light came in broken, crumbly patches. There was a light wind, but it was not strong enough to move the branches of any tree save the willow, which sighed and sighed in a fretful manner, as if something was wrong somewhere. "Oh! I wish I had my eyesight," said the blind man, drawing a deep breath. "The world is too beautiful to be seen through another man's eyes," said the other man, as he shook hands with him, and moved off in the direction of Mount St. Vincent.

The drives were full of carriages of all kinds—the light spider-wagons of gentlemen connected with the world of fast trotters; sheeny buggies; stout family carriages filled with ladies and children, and occasionally light phaetons with invalids, whose pinched features relaxed somewhat when the sun—great medicine—warmed them with his beams. There was one family carriage which was rather amusing. It was filled with ladies, evidently a mamma and three maiden aunts. On the box was the coachman dethroned, and two little boys, aged respectively eight and nine, who were taking turns to drive. The horses were rather spirited, and one of the maiden aunts, a very pretty one, was evidently on thorns. Every time a fast buggy approached, out went her head through the window, and she would call to the driver, "William, do take care of Master Johnnie." "Yes, Miss," William would reply respectfully, and would endeavor to check Master Johnnie, who objected to be passed by a single horse, when he had two, and was calling to his animals to excite them to speed. As at the same time there was a *sub rosa* contest going on for the reins between the brothers, Johnnie's brother thinking it was about time for him to take his turn, there was some apparent reason for the aunt's trouble of mind. But Johnnie was as self-possessed as a young Arab scheik, and drove with all the gravity of mature manhood.

At Mount St. Vincent the flower-beds began actually to make some show. There were purple pansies, and crocuses, hyacinths, and the new kind of tulip—the white with open petals. Then there were blue snow-drops, and dearest of all, banks of violets sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes, or Cytherea's breath. In the forcing-house there were magnificent displays of double hyacinths of many shades of color, jonquils, narcissus, tulips, calceolaria, and cineraria, among the annuals. And among the old residenters of the conservatory there were orange-trees in fruit, and a splendid tree fern, hailing from San Domingo. Inside the building there was a stir of coming life; a hope and expectation in the faces of the waiters. The solitary gentleman who lunched there was welcomed with much cordiality as the first flower of the season, and was complimented with the juiciest of steaks, the crispest of fried potatoes, and the liveliest beer.

The School Board—Declination of Mr. Leggat.

The following letter has been addressed to the Board of Education by Mr. Leggat, declining the position of school trustee:

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

The official notification of my appointment as School Trustee of the *Fifth* Ward was received by me this day. Fully appreciating the confidence thereby placed in me by your honorable body, I yet feel it imperative upon me to decline at this time the appointment you have so kindly conferred. Sixteen years of my life I have given to the prosecution of the work in which you are engaged, and it is a source of many very pleasant memories that, in all that time, I enjoyed so much of the confidence of all those associated with me in promoting the welfare of our public schools; but being called upon, in January last, to accept a financial position under our City Government—a position which requires constant attention from its magnitude and responsibilities—I feel I would not be doing justice to its demands, (even if the one hundred and fourteenth section of our new City charter did not make the holding of a second office a violation of its provisions,) should I accept of this appointment.

My sentiments in this matter have been confided to several members of your honorable body previous to the action of your board on Wednesday last; and any regret that I might feel in the matter is mitigated by the knowledge that the Ward in which I was born and have always resided has many citizens well qualified, morally and intellectually, to fill the position.

No one can be more anxious than myself to see our schools once more governed with that wise ability and impartiality which so largely in the past contributed to their world-wide fame; therefore I sincerely hope that the "new departure," now so propitiously inaugurated, will produce the most beneficial results. ANDREW W. LEGGAT.

Good Record of Maine Congressmen in the Back-Pay Disgrace.

From the Portland Press.

Our Maine Congressmen are taking such a course with reference to the back-pay which they did not vote themselves as is highly honorable to the State. The *Whig* learns that Messrs. Frye and Hale long ago notified the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms that they declined their back-pay. Senator Hamlin has declined taking his back-pay, and will turn it into the Treasury. Speaker Blaine insisted upon an amendment to the bill that struck out the back pay for his office. Mr. Peters had already sent a draft for the amount due him on this account to the Secretary of the Treasury, but at a date that was intended to prevent its publication in Maine until after the then pending judicial appointment was settled. There can be no doubt but what Messrs. Morrill and Lynch will unite with their colleagues in this action so creditable to themselves and gratifying to the people of Maine.

Book-Keeping by Bankrupts.

Judge Lowell, of Boston, recently rendered a decision refusing a discharge to certain bankrupt retail hat-dealers, who, as it appeared from the evidence, commenced business on borrowed capital, and were never solvent. After construing the law as to preferences, &c., in the light of the later decisions, and overruling the objecting creditors' allegations thereon, the Judge said:

The other objection taken by the plaintiffs must prevail. This is, that the books of account were not kept properly. It was the habit of the partner, who was the book-keeper of the firm, to carry forward a large part of his cash account from day to day on slips of paper. I do not know that the practice can be wholly avoided, but if resorted to it should be so managed that the items can be recorded on the books at any time, and thus give the creditors the necessary information of the bankrupt's transactions. In this instance something above $2,600 is accounted for by six items on the debtor side, and three on the creditor side, showing, among other things, $2,000 borrowed by one person, and over $1,000 drawn out by each of the bankrupts. The evidence disclosed that these three charges were made up of numerous lesser ones, made at different times, of which there remains no record, because the habit was to carry to a new memorandum only the footings of an old one. It is impossible therefore for the assignee to tell from the books and memorandum together, when, or in what sums, or for what purpose, $3,100 or thereabouts was received and drawn out. This sum, considering the scale of the bankrupts' business, was a considerable one, and I feel bound to say, that the neglect to keep a permanent account of it, that could be verified and examined, seems to me to amount to a failure to keep proper books of account under circumstances of the business. It is a question which must be decided in each case, on the facts as they appear, and not upon any strict rule that such and such books and such and such entries are essential in all cases.

THE LATE GEN. CANBY.

The Funeral Services in Portland, Oregon—Grief of the Citizens—The Remains Lying in State.

From the Portland Oregonian, April 19.

With the exception of the public demonstrations held over the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, more imposing funeral ceremonies were never before witnessed in Portland than were held yesterday over the remains of the late Brigadier-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, whose sudden and tragical death has struck such a chord of profound sorrow throughout the whole country. Gen. Canby's remains arrived here on Thursday morning, and were taken at once to the undertakers, where a guard of honor was stationed over them. On reaching Yreka the body was placed in a large zinc coffin surrounded by a wooden box to protect it as much as possible from the long and rough journey, and securely packed in ice to stay the progress of decomposition, and closed up air-tight. It was thought that in consequence of the time which had elapsed since the tragical event, the warm weather, and the long distance over which the remains were brought, they would be in a condition not admitting of exposure to public view. But on opening the coffin early on Friday morning, preparatory to placing the remains in a metallic casket, the body was found to be in a remarkably good state of preservation.

About 9½ o'clock, yesterday morning, the remains, after being placed in the casket and hermetically sealed, were conveyed in a hearse, under escort of a guard of honor, to the late residence. Commencing at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the burial services were held in the presence of the widow and a few immediate friends of the family. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. G. W. Izer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. A. L. Lindsley, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. T. L. Eliot, of the Unitarian Church. In response to an invitation, a number of clergymen were present during the services, among whom were Bishop Morris, Rev. William Roberts, Rev. Dr. G. H. Atkinson, Rev. John Rosenberg, Rev. Isaac Dillon, Rev. J. D. Eaton, and others. In compliance with the request of Mrs. Canby the services were made as brief as possible.

The ceremonies at the residence being concluded, the remains were deposited in the hearse, and the funeral cortége formed to escort the body to the armory, where it was to lie in state. The procession to the armory was small, as it was specially requested by the widow that no ostentation be made more than was absolutely necessary, but was composed of many of our most prominent citizens and delegations from the military. There was no music, and the cortége moved noiselessly forward at a very slow, measured pace.

The remains were exposed to public view from 12 M. to 4 P. M. Great labor and time had been expended in draping the front of the building and the interior, to have all the surroundings in appropriate keeping with the melancholy character of the occasion. A constant stream of people poured in and out of the armory from the time the doors of the hall were thrown open up to a few minutes of 4 o'clock, when the casket was covered with the flag and removed to the hearse.

The funeral procession did not move from the armory for the Lone Fir Cemetery until about 5 o'clock. The remains were deposited in a vault temporarily, where they will remain until the arrival of a brother-in-law of the deceased. It is probable that the body will be sent East, and will be interred at Indianapolis, with all the military honors due the rank and station occupied by Gen. Canby. The ceremonies here, although of an impressive and imposing character, were conducted in the most private manner, in compliance with the positively expressed wishes of the widow. All the bells of the city tolled at 11½ o'clock, while the procession was slowly wending its way from the residence to the armory. Conformably to the request of the committee appointed by the Common Council, all the principal places of business were closed from 11 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and most of the buildings along First-street were heavily draped in mourning.

Fear of Indians in Nebraska and its Cause—Application for Arms from Settlers.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald, April 27.

We learn from Gen. Ord that some time ago the Upper Sioux sent down a large horse-stealing party, which divided so that scattered Indians made their appearance at various points in the outlying settlements. They produced considerable excitement among the settlers, and Gen. Ord has received several applications for arms which he is requested to issue to citizens.

Similar applications have also been made to Gov. Furnas, and we saw yesterday a letter from him in reply to one of these requests. He says the Legislature at its last session failed to make any provision for the State militia. Citizens may organize as independent companies, and the officers receive commissions. Further than that the Governor can do nothing. The Adjutant General's Department of this State was abolished at the late session. Gov. Furnas is now in correspondence with the War Department about protection to the frontier. Meantime he refers inquiries for arms to Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, at Omaha.

Gen. Ord says that, besides the laws which prohibit the distribution of arms from the military to civilians, positive orders have been issued from the War Department not to issue or loan arms even to surveying parties engaged on Government surveys. The United States Government furnishes arms to citizens, and makes regular issues to each State, through the Ordnance Department, of the quota to which each State is entitled. The Governors, under the laws of the States, are expected to provide the people with such arms as they need. In case of extraordinary danger, such as recently threatened the settlements on the border of Southern Oregon, special issues of arms outside of the quota of a State have been allowed on application to proper authorities.

It is now known, through reports of scouts and other information with which *Herald* readers have been made familiar, that the Upper Sioux have withdrawn from the settlements in this department. A military expedition is about to leave Fort Rice, in Dakota, for the protection of surveyors on the Northern Pacific, which will have a tendency to attract the attention of the Sioux to their own country, and keep them there. It will consist of a battalion of ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; a battalion of ten companies of infantry, under Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley, of the Ninth Infantry; a battalion of five companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of the senior Captain; a battalion of four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, under Maj. E. A. Brofton, Seventeenth Infantry; a detachment of seventy-five Indian scouts from Forts Totten and Wadsworth, to be selected by the respective post commanders from Indians who accompanied last year's Yellowstone expedition, and a detachment of infantry acting as artillery, sufficient to man two Rodman guns. The expedition will be under command of Col. Daniel S. Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and will leave Fort Rice thoroughly equipped and supplied in every respect.

Yale University Crew.

The Yale University crew has been selected, and is constituted as follows: Cook, (bow,) Fowler, Meyer, Kennedy, Coggswell, and Waterman, (stroke.) Meyer is a senior, Fowler and Waterman juniors, Cook a freshman, and Coggswell and Kennedy scientifics. Cook pulled last year at Springfield, but none of the others have ever taken part in a university contest, though all but Kennedy have pulled in class races. The crew has gone into active training, and their Captain, Cook, is teaching them the English university stroke, which he learned last term on the Thames, when the navy sent him to England to study up the subject. Their boat is to be built after the style of the four-oar in which the London Rowing Club beat the Atalantas, by a member of the London Rowing Club. It is deeper than the American style. It will be built by Blaikie, of Boston, and will be furnished with sliding seats.

About Cents.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says the following paragraph is going the rounds of the Press:

Samuel Mowry, of Lubec, has in his possession a cent found on his premises having the stamp of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, coined in 1787. Robert Kelley has a Washington cent of the coinage of the United States, 1783. A Washington cent of the latter date is valued at $250, it is said.

The Massachusetts cent of 1787 is very common. The writer within a few years has found many in circulation. The United States never coined any Washington cents. The Washington piece of 1783 is not a Washington cent, but simply a token. Instead of being worth $250, a very fine one is worth twenty-five cents, but many of them are worth about two cents each. I have sold four Washington cents of the variety known to collectors as the "naked bust" for $1,740—(seventeen hundred and forty dollars)—dated 1792.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Pacific Mail	56	100 Atlantic Mail	1
100 do	55⅞	200 St. Paul	57
800 do	55¾	800 do c.	56¾
400 do	55⅞	200 do c.	56¾
2800 do	56	1100 do	56¾
500 do s3.	56	1600 do	57
800 do c.	55⅞	200 Ohio & Miss c.	42¾
100 do c.	55¾	200 do	42¾
200 do	55⅞	200 do	43
1000 do	56	1600 N. Y. C. & H. c.	100⅞
1000 do	55⅞	300 do c.	100⅞
700 do	55⅞	2100 do c.	100⅞
400 do c.	55⅞	600 do	100⅞
1900 do	55⅞	200 Rock Island c.	107⅞
900 do	55⅞	200 do	107⅞
700 do	55¾	300 do	107⅞
700 do	55⅞	200 West. Union c.	84⅝
800 do	55¾	100 do	84¾
100 do	55⅞	1200 do	84⅝
300 do	55¾	600 do	84¾
200 do c.	55¾	400 do	84⅝
1200 do	55¾	2300 do	84⅝
100 do	55⅞	300 do c.	84⅝
100 do	55¾	400 do	84⅝
500 do	55⅞	600 do	84¾
300 do	55¾	400 do	85
300 do	55⅞	100 do s3.	85
1700 do	55¾	400 do	85
100 do	55⅝	600 do	85
100 do	55⅝	300 C. C. & I. C.	36¼
100 do c.	55¾	100 do s3.	36⅛
100 do	55⅞	500 Union Pacific	30
400 Lake Shore	91⅝	800 do	30
500 do	91½	100 do	30¼
100 do	91⅝	200 do	30
100 do c.	91½	520 do	29⅞
1000 do	91⅝	200 do	29¾
300 do	91⅝	200 do	29⅞
300 do c.	91⅝	800 do c.	29⅞
100 do	91⅜	400 do	30
300 Erie Railway c.	64⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64 s3.114½	$8,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.119⅝
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.117⅝	500 do 119
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'68.117	1,000 do 119⅝

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old	79	5 Michigan Central	105½
9,000 Missouri 6s	94	20 L.S.& M. So..b. c.	92
2,000 Alabama 8s. '93	84	100 do c.	91⅝
5,000 N.Y.C.6s,'83 x in	91¼	200 do	91⅝
1,000 N.Y. Cen.7s,'76	102	300 do	91⅝
8,000 L. Shore Con. R.	98⅛	500 do	91⅝
1,000 W. Pacific Bds.	95¼	200 do	91⅝
1,000 U. Pacific, 1st.	86⅜	800 do	91⅝
12,000 do	86	200 do	91⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	75	200 do	91⅝
8,000 Belle.& S.I. 1st.	97	300 do c.	91⅝
4,000 H.& St.Jo. L.G.	105	30 Chic. & N. W. b. c.	82
2,000 N. J. S., 1st, x in	75¾	5 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	87½
10,000 N. J.C. 1st.new.	103¼	100 do..bet. call.	86
4,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.	85	1400 U. Pacific....b. c.	30
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	86¼	100 do c.	30
6,000 U. Pacific G. B.	103⅜	500 do	29⅞
2,000 do	103⅝	600 do	29⅝
5,000 N. Missouri 1st.	91	100 do	29⅝
5,000 Nash. & Dec.1st	91	300 do c.	29⅝
10 Hanover Bank	105	200 do	29⅝
10 Bk. of Commerce.	113¾	100 do	30
10 Metropolitan Bk.	118⅛	100 do	29¾
100 Consolidated Coal.	57	200 do	29¾
100 Quicksilver Pf.b.c	48⅛	100 do	30⅛
407 Penn. Coal.b. c.	225	500 do	30⅛
100 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.c.	100¾	100 do	30¼
400 do c.	100⅞	100 A. & Pac. Pf..b. c.	22¼
700 do	100⅞	300 C., C. & I. C...b.c.	36⅛
100 do	100⅞	100 do	36¼
100 do c.	100	100 do	36⅛
300 do	100⅞	100 do c.	36⅛
400 do	100¾	300 do	36
200 do c.	100⅞	900 do c.	35
600 do	100⅞	200 do	35
60 do	100⅞	100 do	35⅛
300 West. U. Tel..b.c.	85⅛	200 do	35
100 do c.	84⅞	300 do	35
400 do c.	85	400 do	35
300 do	85	100 do	35
600 do	84⅞	200 do	34¾
200 do c.	84⅞	200 do	35
300 do	84⅞	200 do	34¾
2100 do	85	500 do	35
300 do b30.	85	500 do	35¼
800 do	85⅛	200 do	35¼
100 do c.	85⅛	300 do	35⅛
400 do	85⅛	100 do	35
1400 do	85⅛	100 do	35
500 do c.	85⅛	100 do	35⅛
1000 do	85⅛	100 do	35
300 do	85⅛	100 do b3.	30¼
400 do b3.	85⅛	100 do	30¼
1500 do	85⅛	100 do	30
100 do b3.	85⅛	100 do	30
400 Erie R..bet.call.c.	64⅛	100 do	30
100 do	64⅛	200 do	30
200 do	64⅛	100 do b3.	30¼
100 do s3.	64¼	500 Mil. & St. P...b. c.	57
15 Illinois Cen..b. c.	116⅛	800 do	56¾
20 Cleve. & Pitts Gd.	88½	300 do	56¾
100 B., H. & Erie.b. c.	3⅛	300 do	56¾
500 Pacific Mail..b. c.	56	100 do	56¾
500 do s3.	56	1200 do	56¾
100 do	56	200 do	56¾
100 do	55⅞	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c.	69
300 do	56	200 do	68¾
300 do c.	55⅞	500 do	68¾
100 do	55⅞	200 do	69
100 do c.	55⅞	100 do	69⅛
400 do	55⅞	100 do	69
600 do	55⅞	600 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	42⅝
2000 do	55⅞	100 do	43
100 do c.	55⅞	100 do	43
100 do	55⅞	5 Adams Express	94½
100 do	56	5 American Exp.	67⅛
200 do	56¼	10 do..bet. call	67⅛
700 do	56⅛		
200 do	56⅛		
100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.	107⅞		
300 do	107⅞		
100 do	107⅞		
500 Mil. & St.P.Pf.b.c.	72½		
100 H. & St. Jo. s3.	40		
300 Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	22		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.117⅞	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'67.117
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.114⅛	7,000 U. S. 10-40 Reg.112
9,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,N.117⅞	6,500 U. S. 10-40 C.113⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

1000 Western Union	85⅛	200 Panama	110½
1000 do	85⅛	100 Union Pacific	30⅛
2000 do	85⅛	200 do	30⅛
200 do c.	85⅛	300 do	30⅛
600 do	85⅛	300 do	30⅛
200 do b3.	86	100 do	30⅛
500 do	85⅞	200 Lake Shore	91⅝
200 do c.	85⅞	100 North-western	80
3900 do	85⅞	100 Rock Island	108
200 do	85⅞	200 do	107⅞
200 do	86	100 do	108
300 do	86	1600 St. Paul	57
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅞	100 do	56⅞
400 Pacific Mail	56⅛	100 do	57
400 do	56	200 Atlantic & Pacific	22⅛
700 do	56⅛	200 do	22⅛
100 do	56	900 Tol. & Wab.	69⅛
100 do s3.	56⅛	200 C., C. & I. C.	35⅛
200 do	56	200 do	35⅛
100 do	56	100 do	35⅛
200 do	56	100 do	35⅛
600 do	56⅛	100 do	35⅛
100 do	56⅛	100 Erie Railway	64⅛
1800 Ohio and Miss.	43		
200 do	43⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Can. So. 1st.	92⅝	30 Erie R. Pref.	73
10,000 Col.C. & I.C.2d.	72½	800 L. Sh. & M.S. b. c.	92⅛
2,000 Mor. & Ess. 2d.	87½	700 do	92
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st.	104	200 do	91⅞
100 Md. Coal Co.	24	200 Cleve. & P. G. b. c.	90
200 Cons. Coal of Md.	57½	200 do	88½
100 do..bet. call.	57½	700 Union Pac...b. c	30⅛
25 D. & H. Can. Co.	115	100 do	30⅛
200 West. Un.T.b.c. c.	86	300 do	30
1100 do	86⅛	5.0 do	30⅛
200 do b3.	86⅛	1200 do	30
1000 do	86⅛	500 do b60.	30⅛
2700 do	86⅛	300 do	29⅞
1200 do	86⅛	300 do	29⅞
400 do	86⅛	200 do b3.	29⅞
6.0 do	86⅛	200 do	29⅞
600 do	86	100 do c.	29⅞
3800 do	86	100 do	29⅞
100 do b3.	86⅛	100 do	29⅞
1900 do	85⅞	500 Panama R..b. c.	110
200 do	86	200 Chi. & R. I.	108
200 do	85⅞	100 do..b. c. c.	107⅞
500 do	85⅞	300 do	108
400 do	85⅞	100 do	107⅞
500 do	85⅞	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c.	56⅞
300 Pacific Mail..b. c.	56⅛	500 do	56⅞
200 do	56⅛	200 M. & St.P. Pf.b.c.	73
200 do	56⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	69⅛
500 do	56	400 do..bet. call.	69⅛
600 do	55⅞	200 do	69⅛
600 do	55⅞	100 Ohio & M..b. c. c.	42⅝
800 do	55⅞	100 do	42⅝
100 do	56	400 do	42¾
200 do	55⅞	300 do b10.	43
100 do	55⅞		
100 Mariposa Pf..b. c.	1	80 Morris & Essex	92¾
100 U. S. Ex. c.	72	100 Han. & St. J. b. c.	40
62 N. Y. C. & H. R.	100⅞	100 Col., C. & I. C.b. c.	36
900 do..bet. call.	100⅞	500 do	35⅞
1100 do	100⅞	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	22⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.117⅞		300 Lake Shore	91⅝
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67,n.117⅝		700 do	92
1200 Western Union	85⅞	300 do	91⅞
1200 do	86	100 Pittsburg R.	88⅛
1400 do	86⅛	200 Rock Island R.	108
1900 do	86	100 Fort Wayne R.	93⅛
600 do	85⅞	400 Union Pacific	29⅞
500 do	85⅞	500 do	29⅞
900 do	85⅞	600 do	30
2100 do	85⅞	500 do	30⅛
1900 do	85⅞	500 do	30⅛
600 do	85⅞	100 do	30⅛
10.0 do	85⅞	100 do s3.	30⅛
200 do	85⅞	600 do	30⅛
1900 do	85⅞	100 do	30
200 do s3.	85⅞	100 do	30
200 do	85⅞	900 do	29⅞
200 do	85⅞	100 do b3.	29⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅞	600 St. Paul	57
100 do	100⅞	300 do	56⅞
500 do	100⅞	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	69⅛
400 do	100⅞	100 do	69⅛
100 do	100⅞	1000 Ohio & Miss. R.	42⅝
200 do	100⅞	700 do	43
200 Panama R.	110	500 do b10.	43
200 do b3.	110	200 do	43
500 Pacific Mail	55⅞	100 do	42⅝
600 do	56⅛	2000 Bos., H. & Erie	3
200 do	56⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. R.	35⅛
100 do	56	200 do	35⅛
100 do	55⅞	100 do	35⅛
500 do	55⅞	200 do	35⅛
600 do	55⅞	200 do	35⅛
1300 do	55⅞	100 do s3.	35⅛
100 do	155⅞	100 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	22⅛
100 do c.	55⅞	100 Consol. Coal s30.	56⅛
500 do	55⅞	100 do	56⅛
100 do	55⅞	100 do	56⅛
500 do b3.	55⅞	100 Adams Express	95
100 do b3.	55⅞	200 Harlem R.	125

FRIDAY, March 2—P. M.

Money was very dear on the Stock Exchange to-day, as much as ⅛ of 1 ₰ cent. being paid for carrying over Stocks until to-morrow. The rates started out dear, and the Brokers, as borrowers, made haste to make up their wants for the day at ⅛@¼ ₰ cent., or as much less as they could get off with in dealing with the Bank and Street lenders. After 2½ P. M. signs of relaxation were manifested, and the rates declined to ⅛@1-16 to 7 ₰ cent. in Gold, but these terms were conceded by lenders at so late an hour as to be of little use to the Brokers. The experience of the day was anything but encouraging to the Share speculation, so far as it is conducted on "margins," subject to the violent changes of the Street rates for Money.

The Gold speculators also had to pay dearly to carry over their balances, as compared with the usual case with which they lend out their Gold, and the sales of the day were at 116⅜@116⅜@116⅜@116⅜@116⅜ ₰ cent.

The Exchange on London was again very weak, 60 days irregular from 108⅛ to 108¼ ₰ cent., and Sight Bills 109¼ ₰ cent.; sales at this rate less a brokerage of a sixteenth of one ₰ cent. A fair business was done at the reduced rates for the steamers of Saturday. There is some improvement in the Merchandise markets this week, and the recent decline in Sugars, Coffee, and Teas has been followed by a pretty free demand and at gradually strengthening prices. The stocks, however, are larger than usual, and the demand for the West on the opening of Lake and Canal navigation will be readily supplied.

With the single exception of Western Telegraph, which is very strongly sustained by the *Bull* combination in the Stock, the Share speculation to-day, felt seriously the closeness and dearness of Money, and several of the lighter Western fancies among the Railroads were pressed on sale for Cash to lower figures than have been made since the semi-panic three weeks ago. Ohios, Union Pacific, C., C. and Indiana Central, and St. Pauls were offered in large lines through the forenoon, and but slightly recovered late in the day. The better class of Road line, New-York Central, Lake Shore, and Rock Island, although weak on the dear rates for carrying over, broke only ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. In the exceptional case of Western Telegraph the price was carried above 86 ₰ cent. At the Second Board on free orders to buy, Pacific Mail was weak through most of the day, and the Stock in large supply on the Street. In the Public Funds there was a steady ruling, and in State Bonds and Railroad Mortgages not much doing.

Closing Quotations—May 2.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115*	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	117⅞*	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅝	119⅝
American Gold	116⅜	116⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅞	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	108
Pacific Mail	56⅞	55⅞
St. Paul Preferred	72⅞	72⅞
St. Paul Common	57⅛	56⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅞	42⅞
Western Union Telegraph	84⅞	85⅞
Erie	64⅛	64⅛
Union Pacific	30⅛	29⅞
Lake Shore	91⅝	91⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	36⅛	35⅞
Toledo and Wabash	69⅛	69⅛
Harlem	125	125
North-west	80	80

* Ex May Interest.

The Share speculation failed at the close to respond to the easier terms reported for Money, and with the single exception noted above, of Western Telegraph, the prices of last night were barely sustained. Union Pacific and C., C. and Indiana Central continued weak.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

Gold receipts	$2,035,494 60
Gold payments	1,890,959 60
Gold balance	42,275,591 94
Currency receipts	1,940,044 08
Currency payments	264,739 80
Currency balance	20,513,218 88
Customs	294,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₰ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	117⅛
6 ₰ cent. coup., '81	120⅜	5-20 reg., '67	117⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	119⅝
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	5-20 reg., '68	117⅛
5-20 reg., '64	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	118⅛
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅞
5-20 reg., '65	114⅛	10-40 coup.	113⅛
5-20 coup., '65	117⅛	5s, coup., '81	114⅞
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	117⅛	6s, Currency	115

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91¼	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	86¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Del., L. & W. 1st.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Del., L. & W. 2d.	97½
Erie 1st M. ex.	100½	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L.D.	90
Long Dock Bonds	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	90
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77	94	Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	81½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	96	Tol. & Wab. cons. conv.	85½
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	112	Gt. West. 2d, '93	86
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	111	Gal. & Chi. ex.	101
Mich. S. 7s, 2d M.	97	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	100⅛	Morris & Essex 1st.	101½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Morris & Essex 2d.	97½
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	98	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.	103½
Clev., P. & A. old bds.	98	N. J. South. 1st 7s.	75
Clev., P. & A. new bds.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.	99
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	92	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	96
Buff. & Erie new bds.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	88½
Lake Shore div. bds.	98	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98
Lake Shore C. R. bds.	98¾	Chi. & Alt. 1st.	102
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	98
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	103	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93½
Western Pac. bds.	95½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
Union Pac. 1st bds.	86	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	84⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	75	Peninsula 1st Conv.	90
Union Pac. In. 10s.	71	M. & St. P., 1st L. & M. D.	84
B. & S. I. 1st 8s.	97	M. & St. P., 1st C. & M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	89	Col., C. & I. C. 2d.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	91½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s.	72
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	97
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	88¾	Bost., H. & E. 1st 7s.	37½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	98	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	80
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	104½	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	85½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	....
City 6s, new	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	120	120¼
Pennsylvania Central	54⅛	*54¼
Reading	115½	115¾
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Catawissa Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26½
Northern Central	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	40
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93¼

* Ex Dividend.

Our Philadelphia cotemporary, Col. George W. Childs, of the *Ledger*, was in town yesterday and this morning to witness the successful completion and occupation of the Drexel Building, costing more money than any other single building ever put up in Wall-street, the Treasury and Custom-house not excepted. Although Col. Childs may not admit that he is one of the owners of the building in connection with his associates in the *Ledger*, the Messrs. Drexel, we suppose it may be said of him in connection with the initiation and prosecution of this magnificent enterprise, that "part of which he was, and all of which he saw."

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. yesterday took possession of their new offices in the Drexel Building—being on the very corner of Wall and Broad streets. The commodious proportions, and light and elegance of this Banking establishment, we believe, have never been excelled in Wall-street. The nearest approach to it are the offices of Messrs. Brown Brothers, corner of Hanover-street. Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. are the lessees of the suite of offices in the Drexel Building on Broad, next below Wall-street, and they are also fitted up in superb style. The Leather Bank has taken possession of the new white marble building on Wall next below the Drexel, and finished in uniform style with it.

The week's imports of foreign dry-goods have been to the specie value of $1,721,428; amount marketed, $2,069,117.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.

2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.

3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ $20,000 GOLD BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT., interest January and July in New-York, convertible into preferred stock, due in 1902, for sale AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, May 7, at the Exchange Sales-room, at 12½ o'clock, by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY BONDS.
The City of Elizabeth are paying THIS DAY, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $100,000 of maturing debt.
Any parties who wish to invest in Elizabeth City Bonds, due in five to ten years, can do so with the subscriber, dealer in Elizabeth City Bonds.
AARON G. CRANE, No. 62 Cedar-st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ THE INTEREST DUE, MAY 1, ON THE Bonds of the State of Alabama, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking-house of
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State.

THE WRECKED ATLANTIC.

Sad Scenes Attending the Recovery of the Bodies of the Lost Passengers—Anguish of Surviving Friends.

From the Hudson Star, April 29.

A private letter received in this city, under date of April 27, from a gentleman who has just returned from the wreck of the ill-fated Atlantic, gives a graphic description of the horrors attending the recovery of the bodies of the lost passengers. The gentleman writes as follows:

I returned home on Thursday from the wreck of the Atlantic, where I have been spending three weeks searching for the bodies of Misses Barker and Brodie, and John H. Price, of New-York—the latter we having found and sent home the second day we were there; left the two ladies' bodies to be recovered. I was at the wreck nearly every day, all day, and saw sights that would have chilled the strongest heart. Little babies six months old, women, men, and baggage, in one almost indiscriminate mass, brought to the surface by the divers, were the daily sights. You can form no idea of the horrors that were brought forth from the sunken charnel-house; it almost sickens me to give the details. To see the tug at the life-line of the diver, (a signal to pull up,) and then slowly the rope come up with a human form at the end of it, the face, perhaps, torn and discolored or dead-white, the eyes wide open, staring as if to penetrate the deep blue water of the ocean and descry some means of egress from the watery prison. Then would come some little child with its pale face, giving no token of suffering, only a calm, sleep-like expression; then another, with its face torn past all recognition unless by the clothing.

While sitting looking at the workings of the different divers, the one in whose boat I was came to the surface, after two hours' work, to rest. "Doctor," said he, "there is a sight down there that will make your heart ache. I will send it up when I go down again." He kept his word, and up came the rope, at the end of which was a man about thirty-five years of age, closely clasping to his breast in a death embrace a little white-haired girl about three years old, her flaxen hair hiding his face as we drew them in the boat. They were not separated, but were placed as they were found, and a rough pine box concealed them from human eyes. A picture more touching than this I never saw. Some two hours afterward we brought up an old man, who had evidently been leading a little boy by the hand to some place of safety when the water overcame them. He kept hold of him, and they were brought up together to the surface and placed in the boat. I sat in the boat and saw one hundred and eighty-nine bodies brought up, and it seemed as though each one made a deeper impression on me than the one that preceded it, until I was fairly worn out, and went ashore to rest.

"I found among the gentlemen looking for friends Hon. S. M. Dorr, formerly of Chatham, but now of Vermont, a brother of Dr. Dorr, of Hillsdale. He was looking for Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. Day after day in the wind and rain he was looking, hoping, for some token of the lost ones. He was there when I left for home, having recovered nothing but one trunk and a few small articles. Since the fourth day of the wreck no cabin passengers have been recovered, (all steerage,) and I am afraid they never will recover any more. The divers went into the state-rooms of several, and they are empty, nothing but the trunks remaining. You cannot imagine how many touching incidents have occurred since the wreck; cases of recognition, of disappointment at not finding friends, &c. One poor fellow came on from New-York, expecting to find his sister among the saved, as some one who could read English had told him she was; his agony was indescribable when he found her among those lying on the rocks. Many such have occurred here, and there is no knowing the scenes on the other side of the water. I am unable even now to realize all I have gone through; the whole thing seems like a horrible dream that hangs to one in their waking hours. I have in my possession a photograph album that was washed ashore, belonging to one of the steerage passengers, and from a letter found in it there is no doubt but that his friends in Chicago are entirely ignorant of the fact of his having been on board the Atlantic. I shall send the book on to-morrow.

Destruction of Winter Wheat in Wisconsin.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, April 29.

Mr. H. E. Higgs returned home on Saturday night from his farm in Wisconsin, where he has been making his usual Spring visit. He states that two-thirds of the Winter wheat in the vicinity of his place is entirely killed; that the farmers are sowing Spring wheat all through the Winter wheat fields. One man who sowed three weeks ago found the wheat had rotted and was sowing it over again, on Saturday. Mr. Higgs says that he conversed with reliable parties from the Waumundee, Arcadia, Mondovi, and Trempealeau Valleys, and they all gave bad accounts of the Winter wheat prospects. This will prove a serious loss and disappointment to those parties who have heretofore made Winter wheat growing a specialty. A year ago at this time Winter wheat in the vicinities named was from four to six inches high; now it has hardly begun to stool out. Upon digging around the plants the kernels are found full of milk—rotted. The ground where the snow was blown off during the Winter, looks dry and baked, as though ashes had been scattered broadcast.

Letter from Mr. Spurgeon.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has written the following reply to an invitation to lecture from the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association:

NIGHTINGALE LANE, CLAPHAM, England, April 14, 1873.

Will H. Brearley:

DEAR SIR: I must decline your courteous offer, not because I doubt your good faith, or desire higher terms, but simply because I do nothing in the lecturing way for money. I am a preacher of the Gospel, and believe that the people among whom I minister ought to support me, and then have a right to my time, consequently I never add to my income by lecturing. I have an offer of $25,000 for twenty-five lectures in your country, and for more on similar terms; but I cannot accept it, nor could I if the offer were multiplied a hundred times. My income is not such that I can despise money—my people could not remunerate me in four years at the rate offered for twenty-five nights—but my work engrosses me and I cannot leave it, especially to enrich myself. Moreover, I am no lecturer and do not want to be. I honor those who can do it well, but I cannot, and am quite content not to do it; for I have enough of other work, and work more directly bearing on my life's aim.

With many thanks, yours very truly,
C. H. SPURGEON.

The Atlanta Convention.

Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, has replied to the letter of Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, in respect to the object of the proposed Atlanta Convention, and the subject of transportation generally. Gov. Woodson proposes that a convention, to be comprised of delegates from the States of the Mississippi Valley, as well as those States represented at Atlanta, be held in St. Louis next September or October. He suggests the adoption of a resolution to this effect by the Atlanta Convention.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, May 2.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Firemen's Association of the State of New-York.

For the relief of the Steuben County Agricultural Society.

Amending the charter of the Oneida Park Association.

Authorizing the Brooklyn Board of Public Instruction to appoint a Deputy Superintendent.

Extending the time for commencing the work of the New-York Tunnel Company.

Improving the water-power of Silver Creek, Chautauqua County.

Providing for an armory site for the Seventh Regiment in the City of New-York.

Providing for the location and erection of a new city prison and place for holding certain courts in the City of New-York.

Incorporating Oriental Lodge, No. 257, Independent Order of Good Templars.

Relative to lands in the County of Westchester, devised to William H. Miller.

Authorizing the County Treasurer of Oneida County to borrow $12,000 for a deficiency in the Judiciary and Poor Fund, of Utica.

Establishing bulk-heads and pier-lines adjacent to the shores of the Port of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Mr. Tiemann, from the Insurance Committee, reported adversely on the bill to amend the charter of the Phenix Insurance Company of the City of Brooklyn. The report was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Tiemann—Providing that the provisions of section 103 of the New-York charter shall not apply to the Franklin, Gouverneur, and Eighteenth Ward Markets in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Perry—Relative to the formation of religious societies.

By Mr. Tiemann—That St. Luke's Hospital may hold real and personal property to an amount not exceeding $500,000.

By Mr. Woodin—For the relief of Edward Bush.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill relative to Police Justices in New-York City.

Senators Lewis, Woodin and Allen favored paying a liberal salary to these judges, who are required to be on duty seven days in the week and with no Summer vacation.

Mr. Bowen was opposed to increasing the salary of any officer of the City of New-York. He favored paying them $6,000 per year.

Mr. Johnson favored the amendment.

An amendment to fix the salary at $8,000 annually, instead of $5,000, was lost by a vote of 16 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the Senate rose and reported progress.

In the Senate, Mr. James Wood moved to discharge, with the report of the committee and order the bill to a third reading.

The motion was carried.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday night.

ASSEMBLY.

The House went into committee on the Supply bill.

Mr. Jacobs announced that the name of J. Wesley Smith had been put in the bill as one of the New Capitol Commissioners without his knowledge or consent, and that he desired that it should be withdrawn.

Mr. Jacobs, therefore, asked that Mr. Smith's name be stricken out, which was granted.

Mr. Jacobs then moved that the names of Visscher Ten Eyck and Charles P. Easton, both of the City of Albany, be stricken out. He and the City of Albany had enough in the spending of the money already, and here without taking all this commission to its own score.

Mr. Rose moved to make the commission consist of the present six Commissioners and Visscher Ten Eyck, Charles P. Easton, George W. Patterson and William Leamington.

Mr. Fort sustained the motion.

Mr. Batcheller said there was no good reason for adding to the present commission; no complaint is made against them.

Mr. Prince said that five of the present Commissioners were in politics opposed to the party in power, and it was thought advisable to balance this commission politically. That was all there was in the proposition to add to the commission. It was a very proper proposition both politically and economically.

Mr. Beebe said this was the first time since the inception of this enterprise that it was made a party question, and it had been made a party question to secure that the assumed leader here had determined to put through this commission without consulting the other Republican members of the House. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee came to that committee with the proposed change to this commission, and when the Democratic members remonstrated then he said, "Well, go on and name the commission;" but here they had the commission already selected as he has said—brought forth and sought to be forced on the House. He had said the people had hoped that this commission would be kept in the hands of men not all from the City of Albany. This proposed commission was the consolidation of a ring. It embraced two of one party, three of another, and the remaining five a mutually self-seeking who can control the money which is to be expended on this great work.

Mr. Husted detailed the history of the formation of the commission. When it was proposed in the committee to make the commission consist of two Republicans and two Democrats, and all of Albany, he (Husted) announced himself unalterably opposed to that proposition. Then it was proposed to consist of three Republicans, three Democrats and three Liberal Republicans. That proposition failed, and now it is proposed to make five Republicans and ten—six from the State at large and four from the City of Albany. This was, he thought, the proper one. He concluded by declaring that the Republican Party was responsible for the bill, and they were willing to bear the responsibility.

Mr. Jacobs moved to strike out the names of Ten Eyck and Easton, and proceeded to argue against leaving the balance of power in the hands of citizens of Albany. He wanted the State at large, for whom the building was being erected, represented more largely in this commission than any locality.

Mr. Vedder saw no necessity for taking any of these commissioners from the State at large. He would be in favor of taking them all from Albany, but as it had been the policy to select them from portions from different localities, and the commission had been ... and therefore went for the amendment. He then replied to the declaration that the Republicans here had at this time broken their promises and been responsible for ... measures. It was true the Republicans had the power of this Legislature, and they intended to use that power themselves; but when a great public measure needed support it was presented, it was expected. But as with the Democracy, when the leaders of them ... their leaders is raised here, all the other members were quick to seek cover. But the Republican Party regulated it, because it thought that it was right and proper, and would be therefore, it solidly supported.

Mr. A. B. Cornell said his experience of the these commissioners had taught him that it would be better to have a majority of this commission be in the City of Albany. It would be better that they would have the work directly under their supervision all the time. He was therefore in favor of the first proposition, and believed it would be a commission as many members wished it without Albany's be on the commission.

Mr. Jacobs modified his amendment so as to strike out the names of Messrs. Ten Eyck and Easton, and have the Governor and Senate appoint four men from the County of Albany. Lost.

Mr. Wood moved to strike out the four new members proposed by Mr. Rose, and have it to the Governor and Senate to appoint them. He supported his amendment, insisting that the commission should be nonpartisan. Lost.

Mr. Rose's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Rose moved an amendment directing the removal of Congress Hall building, when deemed necessary by the Commissioners.

Mr. Roche moved to strike out the item of $5,000 as salary of $1,000 to each of the five Pilot Commissioners for 1873. He said these officers for the past fifteen years had been non-salaried; past this and they will come next year claiming salaries for all the fifteen years passed. The motion was carried.

Mr. Crandall moved to appropriate $25,000 to the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton.

Mr. Jacobs said he proposed last year that in case this institution was taken in charge by the State, appropriations would be called for, notwithstanding they said they would carry it on at their own expense. Now we see them here asking for $25,000. The motion was lost.

Mr. A. B. Cornell moved to appropriate $7,500 to pay N. Hill Fowler for prosecuting the suit against Wm. H. Bull. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Batcheller, the item of $2,000 to Gen. Burnett, for organizing regiments during the rebellion, was restored.

Mr. Baltz moved to amend by striking out the extra allowance of $5 per day to the clerks, and proceeded to say that a good share of the time of one of these clerks had been devoted to lobbying on the Temperance bill; this man had been denounced in the Senate by Senator Johnson for his disgraceful business in that respect; he had also been denounced in the public Press. Mr. Baltz said he offered this amendment in good faith as a reform proposition.

Mr. Fort said it was apparent the bill could not be further improved; that the members would now only consume time in offering amendments. He therefore moved to report progress, which motion prevailed, and the Committee rose.

In the House Mr. Fort moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, and on that moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

Convention of New-Jersey Colored Men.

A call for a State convention of "New Citizens" of New-Jersey, to be held in New-Brunswick, Tuesday, June 3, embraces the following:

"Let us take immediate action and select as our representatives tried men; men who have the interest of the whole people at heart, whose deliberations shall reflect credit to the State, profit to the people, and honor to themselves. Each ward of cities, incorporated towns and villages, shall be entitled to three delegates and alternates, to be elected by the voters of said towns and villages, at a meeting called for the purpose, on or before the last Tuesday in May. Political clubs, leagues, and societies shall be entitled to one delegate and alternate. In no case shall a non-resident represent a ward, city, town, or village. All citizens of this or other States interested are invited to attend but not as delegates."

A California Dog Story.

The Woodland (Cal.) *Mail* of April 24 relates this story of an intelligent canine:

A little dog belonging to our venerable citizen, Elder J. N. Pendegast, who has for the past fifteen years officiated as pastor of the Christian congregation in Woodland, has been in the habit, for several years, of attending church every Sunday. On several occasions of late they have tried to keep him at home, but learning their desires, after being once tied at home, he absents himself of Sunday mornings, but is always found at the church at the hour of service. On one occasion, about a year ago, a Baptist minister officiated in the pulpit, and the dog walked up to him, smelled his legs, then looked up in his face, and walked to the steps leading from the pulpit, turned around and barked, and then walked down. When any stranger occupies the pulpit he goes into the pulpit, awaits until the preacher takes his place at the stand, and then walks out of the pulpit. When Elder Pendegast occupies the pulpit he goes back and lies under a bench which stands on the platform, and awaits the close of the services. Unless some other dog is in the building to attract him, he invariably performs as we have stated above. The question is, by what power does he ascertain that it is Sunday? Has it intellect? Has it reasoning powers, or is it only instinct?